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HALL OF RECORDS
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

MARYLAND MANUAL

1899.

A COMPENDIUM

OF

LEGAL, HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL INFORMATION

RELATING TO THE

STATE OF MARYLAND.

Published by Order of the House of Delegates.

Compiled by the Secretary of State.

77

BALTIMORE:
KING BROS., STATE PRINTERS.
1900.

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1899

ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES

PROVIDING FOR THE PUBLICATION OF A

STATE MANUAL,

PASSED APRIL 4, 1898.

On motion of MR. WALBACH, it was

Ordered, that the State Printers, King Brothers, are hereby authorized and directed to furnish twelve hundred copies of the Maryland Manual for 1898, and twelve hundred copies for 1899, prepared under the control and direction of the Secretary of State, the first publication commencing July 1, 1898, and the second, December 31, 1899.

The twelve hundred copies of said work shall be printed and distributed as follows: Two hundred copies, fifty bound in cloth, to the Executive Department, to be distributed to the several States of the Union in exchange for similar works published by said States, and to the public Libraries in this and other States, and to officials and citizens of this State requiring such official information; twenty-five copies bound in cloth, to the Maryland State Library; eight copies, two of which shall be bound in cloth, to each of the Senators and members of the House of Delegates of Maryland; one copy to each of the Clerks of the Circuit Courts of this State; one copy to each of the Boards of County Commissioners of this State

The said Manual shall contain a complete list of members of the Senate and House of Delegates of Maryland, with their post office addresses; the names and addresses of all State and county officers elected by the people; the names and addresses of all State and county officers appointed by the Governor and the Board of Public Works; the names and addresses of all officers elected by the Legislature; a brief summary of the duties of the several State officers; the official returns of the election held just preceding the publication of the Manual; a list of State educational, charitable, reformatory and benevolent institutions with the amount appropriated by the State to each; the area, population, assessable basis and tax rates in the several counties of the State and the city of Baltimore; the construction of the judicial system of this State; the official pay table of this State, and such other State information as the Secretary of this State may deem proper to have inserted.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

In the preparation of this volume, great credit is due to the work of MR. ELIHU S. RILEY, of the Annapolis Bar. Mr. Riley's experience with similar publications, has rendered his services particularly valuable. Acknowledgment is also due to the assistance given by the several State and County Officers.

In the compilation of this edition, liberal use has been made of various books bearing upon the subjects herein contained, and of the data contained in previous editions of the Manual.

GEORGE E. LOWEREE,

Secretary of State.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., *January 1, 1900.*



Great Seal of Maryland.

MARYLAND.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

Maryland, situated between the parallels of $37^{\circ} 53'$ and $39^{\circ} 44'$ north latitude, and the meridians of $75^{\circ} 04'$ and $79^{\circ} 33+'$ west longitude (the exact western boundary being yet undetermined,) is one of the upper tier of Southern States. Its boundaries are: Mason and Dixon's line on the north; the State of Delaware and the Atlantic ocean on the east; on the south, a line drawn westward from the ocean to the western bank of the Potomac river, thence following the western bank of that river to its source; and on the west, a line drawn due north from this source to Mason and Dixon's line. Its gross area is 12,210 square miles, of which 9,860 square miles are land surface; the included portion of the Chesapeake bay, 1,203 square miles; Assateague bay on the Atlantic coast, 93 square miles; with 1,054 square miles of smaller estuaries and rivers.

The Chesapeake bay ascends to within a few miles of its northern boundary, dividing the State into the Eastern and Western Shores.

The rivers, excluding mere estuaries of the bay, are the Potomac, Patuxent, Patapseo, Gunpowder, Susquehanna, Elk, Sassafras, Chester, Choptank, Nanticoke, Wicomico and Pocomoke, all emptying into the Chesapeake bay. Besides these, the coast-line of the bay is deeply indented with a multitude of creeks, coves, and other estuaries, penetrating the land in all directions, usually bearing the names of rivers, and often navigable to some distance by vessels of light draft. Perhaps nowhere else in the world is there a coast-line proportionately so extensive, or any country offering such facilities for water transportation as tide-water Maryland. Along the ocean frontier runs a narrow reef of sand, inclosing and sheltering Synepuxent and Assateague bays, and giving inland navigation along the whole Atlantic coast of the State.

Maryland is divided into twenty-three counties, of which Garrett, Allegany, Washington, Frederick, Carroll, Balti-

more, Harford and Cecil form the northern tier; Howard, Montgomery, Anne Arundel, Prince George's, Calvert, Charles and St. Mary's lie on the west; and Kent, Queen Anne's, Talbot, Caroline, Dorchester, Wicomico, Somerset and Worcester on the east side of the bay. Of these twenty-three, seven do not lie on navigable waters.

Maryland presents a great variety of configuration, soil and climate. The four most westerly counties extend through the systems of mountain ranges known as the Allegany and the Blue Ridge; east of these is the Piedmont region, gently inclining towards tide-water, and on both sides of the bay lies the Coastal Plain.

The foundation of Maryland is primarily due to George Calvert, first Baron of Baltimore. When that nobleman, who had been a trusted councillor of James I, and had held the office of Principal Secretary of State, became a convert to the Roman Catholic faith, he retired from public life and determined to spend the remainder of his days in the New World. He already held by charter a considerable part of the Island of Newfoundland, called the province of Avalon; and to it he removed with his family in 1628. But after about a year's sojourn in this bleak region, the extreme severity of the long winters, and the evident impossibility of making Avalon more than a fishing station, determined Baltimore to seek a home in some more genial clime; and he asked the King, Charles I, for a grant of land north of the Potomac, within the territory that had previously been granted to the Virginia Company, but which now, by the legal forfeiture of their charter, was again in the King's hands.

His request was granted, and the charter made out. Before it had passed the great seal, Baltimore died, and the charter was issued in 1632, to his son, Cecilius Calvert, second Baron of Baltimore, who named his province Maryland, in compliment to the Queen, Henrietta Maria.

The territory thus conveyed was considerably more extensive than that covered by the present State of Maryland, being bounded on the north by the fortieth parallel of north latitude, on the east by the Delaware bay and river, and the Atlantic ocean, on the south by a line drawn from the mouth of the Potomac river eastward to the ocean, and on the west by the farther or right-hand bank of the Poto-

mae to its most distant source, and thence due north to the fortieth parallel.

The privileges conveyed by the charter were the most complete ever granted by an English sovereign to a subject; the Proprietary was invested with palatinate authority, under which were included all royal powers, both of peace and war. The province was entirely self-governed, all laws being made by the Proprietary and the freeman, and these laws required no confirmation from the King or Parliament. By an express clause the King renounced for himself and his successors forever, all right of taxation in Maryland. All that was required of the colonists was that they should be British subjects, and that the Proprietary should acknowledge the King of England as his sovereign, paying him, in lieu of all services or taxes, two Indian arrows yearly, and the fifth of all gold or silver that might be found.

Cecilus fitted out two small vessels, the *Ark* and *Dove*, in which the first band of colonists set sail on November 20, 1633. These consisted of about twenty gentlemen of good families, all or most of whom were Catholics, and about two hundred laborers, craftsmen and servants, most of them Protestants. Baltimore's younger brother, Leonard Calvert, was governor and head of the expedition, assisted by two councillors, Jerome Hawley and Thomas Cornwaleys. Careful instructions for their guidance were drawn up by Baltimore, in which he charged them to observe strict impartiality, and to give the Protestants no cause of offence.

The *Ark* and *Dove*, after a tedious and stormy passage, reached at last their destination, and the colonists landed upon an island at the mouth of the Potomac, where they celebrated divine service and planted a cross on March 25, 1634.

The natives received them in the most friendly manner, and were quite willing that they should settle among them. So they bought from the King of Yaocomicos a tract of land a few miles up the Potomac, where there was a good harbor, and there laid out the plan of a city, which they called St. Mary's.

A powerful party in Virginia was bitterly hostile to the settlement of Maryland. One of the leaders was William Claiborne, who had established a trading post on Kent

Island, in the Chesapeake Bay, where, as the agent of a London firm of merchants, he dealt with the Indians for beaver skins. Baltimore was desirous of making a friend of Claiborne, and instructed Leonard, while notifying him that his island was within the province of Maryland, to make amicable overtures to him. Claiborne, however, preferred to remain an enemy.

A vessel of Claiborne's having been seized by the Maryland authorities for trading in Maryland waters without a license, he dispatched a shallop with an armed party to St. Mary's to make reprisals. Calvert sent out a force in two pinnaces to meet them, and a battle was fought on the Pocomoke river, in which there was some bloodshed on both sides, and Claiborne's vessel surrendered. Claiborne soon after went to England, and his London principals sent out an agent, who took possession of their property on Kent Island and acknowledged the jurisdiction of Maryland. Some disaffection still remaining on the island, Governor Calvert sailed with a small force, when all the residents peacefully submitted and were confirmed in their holdings of land.

Of the first meeting of the Maryland Assembly, in 1635, we have no record, but that of the second, in 1637-8, has been preserved. It consisted of all the freemen of the colony, present either in person or by proxies. This plan proving inconvenient, was soon changed, and two burgesses were elected by every hundred, forming a lower house, while the Governor and Council, appointed by the Proprietary, constituted an upper house. The clause in the charter giving Baltimore the right to propose laws was waived by him, and the initiative in legislation left to the Assembly, he reserving the power of assent or dissent.

The missionaries sent out by the Jesuits with the first colonists were diligent in spreading Christianity among the Indians, who gladly listened to their teachings and embraced the faith; even the Tayac, or "emperor," of Pascataway, who was a sovereign over several tribes, asking to be baptized and married according to the Christian rite; and he afterwards brought his young daughter to be educated at St. Mary's.

The peace of Maryland was disturbed by the civil war in England. Although Baltimore took no part in the war,

he was known to be a friend of the King; and while Maryland had no direct interest in the controversy, much partisan feeling was aroused. In January, 1644, one Richard Ingle, commander of a merchant ship, was in St. Mary's, and being a violent partisan of Parliament, and a loose and loud talker of open treason, made himself so obnoxious, that he was arrested, though presently released and suffered to sail away unmolested. In the autumn of the same year, he came back with an armed ship and a force of men, seized St. Mary's and overthrew the government. For two years the Province remained in the hands of Ingle and his men, joined by such of the baser sort as were lured by the prospect of plunder; and they pillaged and destroyed at their pleasure for about two years. No blood, however, seems to have been shed. Governor Calvert, at length, obtained some help from Virginia, and, returning with a force, regained his authority without a blow. On June 9, 1647, this just and humane Governor died.

In 1648, Baltimore sent out as governor William Stone, a Protestant and a friend of the parliamentary party; and at the same time reconstructed the Council, so as to give the Protestants a majority.

Baltimore's instructions to his first colonists, as we have said, forbade any discrimination on account of religious differences, or any disputes on matters of faith, and all were allowed, under the common law of the province, the undisturbed enjoyment of their religion. In 1649, this policy was made written law and placed on the statute-book in the famous "Toleration Act." In this Act, the calling others by reproachful names on account of religious differences were forbidden under penalties, and "the better to preserve love and amity," it is enacted that "no person professing to believe in Jesus Christ shall be in any way molested or discountenanced for, or in respect of his religion, nor in the free exercise thereof." This Act remained the law of the land until the Puritan supremacy in 1652.

The Puritans came into Maryland in this way: In 1643, the Virginia Assembly passed a law expelling all non-conformists from the colony, upon which many came over to Maryland, where they were kindly received by the Proprietary, and wide and fertile lands in Anne Arundel

county allotted them, which they joyfully accepted, and settling about the Severn river in 1649, near the site of the present city of Annapolis, called their new home Providence.

After the execution of Charles I, the Virginia Assembly proclaimed his son, Charles II, as lawful King, in defiance of the statute which made such a declaration high treason. So Parliament sent out commissioners with a force to reduce to submission "the plantations within the Chesapeake bay," thus including Maryland, where no opposition to Parliament existed. Under this authority Governor Stone was displaced, and William Fuller, a Puritan of Providence, with a body of commissioners, was put in possession of the government. These repealed the Toleration Act of 1648, and substituted an act visiting with penalties all adherents of "popery and prelacy," as well as Quakers, Baptists and other miscellaneous sects.

Cromwell, disapproving of their doings, wrote to the Virginia commissioners commanding them to leave Maryland undisturbed. Baltimore then ordered Stone to take the government again. As Fuller refused to surrender it, Stone marched against him with the men of St. Mary's, and a battle was fought on the shore of the Severn on March 24, 1655, in which Stone's party were defeated, and he himself wounded. The prisoners taken were condemned to death, and four of them were shot.

The whole matter was referred for final settlement to the Commissioners of Plantations, whose decision was favorable to Baltimore. Bennett and Matthews, the Virginia commissioners, then surrendered Maryland to the Proprietary, who re-established his government with Josias Fendall as Governor.

Fendall had not been long in office, when he entered into a plot to render himself independent of the Proprietary, and indeed, to annul Baltimore's authority altogether; so he was superseded, and Baltimore's brother, Philip Calvert, appointed governor. The Proprietary, in person or by deputy, was the chief executive, assisted by the Council. The Legislature sat in two Houses, the Governor and Council forming the Upper House, and the elected representatives of the freemen to the Lower House. All legislation originated with the Assembly, subject to the Propri-

etary's assent. The form was, therefore, that of a liberal constitutional monarchy, with popular representation.

In 1651, Charles Calvert, only son of Cecilius, was sent out as governor. He was liked by the people, and the Province steadily grew and prospered under his administration. A firm treaty of peace was made with the Susquehannoughs, a warlike nation of Indians at the head of the bay, and the native tribes of Maryland were taken under the protection of the government. Peace reigned throughout the province; and the only serious grievance of the colonists was the over-production of tobacco, which the government in vain tried to check. Money was excessively scarce; and the great staple, tobacco, was the general circulating medium for a hundred years or more.

Cecilius Calvert died in 1675, and Charles, third Baron of Baltimore, succeeded to his title and dominions. During his administration occurred a transaction which was to result in the loss to Maryland of a large part of her territory. William Penn, to whose father's estate the crown owed a large sum, obtained from King Charles II, in lieu of payment, the grant of a tract of land west of the Delaware river and north of Maryland. There was nothing in this grant that encroached upon Maryland's territory, for the fortieth parallel was named in both charters as the southern boundary of the one, and the northern boundary of the other. Penn, however, was extremely anxious to carry his southern boundary to the head of the bay; and after many fruitless attempts to induce Baltimore to agree to a change of a boundary line to his advantage, refused to join him in fixing it, and so the line was left undetermined. He also obtained from the Duke of York, (afterwards James II,) a grant of the land bounding on the west side of the Delaware bay, south to Cape Henlopen, land which the Duke had no power to convey, as it was already included in the Maryland charter. Of this also Penn kept a firm hold.

The Protestant revolution, as it was called, which dethroned James and gave the crown to William and Mary, strongly stirred men's minds, even in distant Maryland. Baltimore had sent out orders to have the new sovereigns proclaimed, but the messenger unfortunately died on the way, and the delay thence resulting was used to alarm the ignorant and timid. Although the Protestants outnumbered

the Catholics eleven or twelve to one, the credulous people were easily persuaded that a plot was on foot to bring down a force of hostile Indians, who, joining with the Catholics, were to make a general massacre of the Protestants. The terrified people hastily took up arms in various places, and the leaders of the sedition, headed by John Coode, a man of infamous character, placed themselves at their head and seized the government. This done, they wrote to King William, assuring him that they had acted from motives of the purest patriotism, and to preserve the Protestants from destruction, and begging him to take the government into his own hand.

Accordingly, William, without waiting for a legal investigation, assumed the government, and in 1692 sent out Sir Lionel Copley as the first royal governor. The Proprietary's property and personal revenues were not confiscated, but the whole proprietary government was superseded.

One of the first acts of the new government was to make the Church of England the established church of the province. Hitherto all worship had been free, and all the churches had been supported by voluntary contributions, but now all taxables had to contribute, to the extent of forty pounds of tobacco per poll, to maintain the establishment. Protestant Dissenters and Quakers were allowed their separate meeting-houses, if they paid the tax.

During the administration of Francis Nicholson the seat of government was removed from St. Mary's to Annapolis (1694) and a beginning was made toward a system of free schools by the foundation of King William School, at the latter city.

Charles, the third Lord Baltimore, died in 1715, and his title and estates went to his eldest son, Benedict Leonard, who had become a Protestant. He, however, died the same year, and his Charles, a minor, and also a Protestant, succeeded. As the charter had never been rescinded, but only held in abeyance because of the Proprietary's faith, that reason now no longer existed, and on the petition of Charles's guardian, the province was restored to him in 1716.

In 1751 Charles, the Proprietary, died, and was succeeded by his only son, Frederick, sixth and last Baron of Baltimore, who sent out Horatio Sharpe as Governor.

The stamp tax, imposed in 1765, met with violent opposition in Maryland, the stamp distributor being compelled to fly the province, and the stamps were shipped back to England, as no one would use them.

About this time the long-standing dispute about the northern boundary was finally settled, and two eminent English mathematicians, Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, were engaged by the Proprietaries of Maryland and Pennsylvania to run the line between the provinces and mark it by suitable monuments. They began their labors in 1763 and continued them for four years. The line thus run is the famous Mason and Dixon's line, dividing the Northern from the Southern States.

Frederick, the sixth and last Baron of Baltimore, died in 1771, leaving the province to his illegitimate son, Henry Harford, a minor.

The opposition to the tea tax, first laid in 1767, was fierce and revolutionary, and associations were formed throughout the province to prevent the introduction of tea. A firm of Annapolis merchants, having in defiance of the public sentiment, imported a consignment of that commodity, popular indignation rose so high that a town meeting was held, and the owner of the brig that had brought it, to avert further mischief, publicly burned his vessel, the *Peggy Stewart*, with its obnoxious cargo, in the sight of a large concourse of spectators, on October 19, 1774.

The associations were felt to embody the spirit of resistance to the tyrannous pretensions of England, but something more organic was seen to be necessary if the struggle was to be carried on with any hope of success, and delegates were chosen to a Convention which met in Annapolis. This Convention became the organ of the sovereign power of the people of Maryland. It appointed the deputies to the Continental Congress and instructed them from time to time. As it was too large to remain in permanent session, a portion of its members were appointed a Council of Safety, which sat in Annapolis, and was the executive hand of the Convention, assisted by committees of correspondence in the counties.

The Council of Safety soon began military preparations, organizing the militia and providing them with military

equipments. After the battle of Lexington, the Convention prepared a declaration and pledge, declaring the purpose of the people to resist force by force, and warlike preparations went on rapidly. The militia was drilled and kept in readiness; minute-men were enlisted, and Maryland's contingent, known as the Maryland Line, placed at the disposition of Congress.

Governor Eden, finding that his presence in the colony was worse than useless, left the province on June 24, 1776, and the last phantom of proprietary government vanished. Maryland was now a self-governed republic, and the Convention emphasized the fact by issuing a formal Declaration of Independence on the third of July.

The Convention had always recognized itself to be a merely provisional government, uniting functions and powers which in a free State should be kept distinct. It therefore drew up a Bill of Rights and Constitution, to be submitted to the people, and then abdicated its authority by a simple adjournment, leaving the directions of affairs in the hands of the Council of Safety, and thus the wisest and most patriotic body that ever governed Maryland ceased to exist.

The Constitution provided for a government consisting of a Governor and Council, a legislative body consisting of a Senate and House of Delegates, and other inferior executive officers. It was adopted by the people and ratified at the elections. Thomas Johnson, the first elected Governor, was inaugurated in March, 1777, and the Council of Safety dissolved itself. Maryland thus became a sovereign and independent State, but she did not enter the Confederation until 1781, when she came in as the thirteenth and last State.

After the successful close of the war, General Washington resigned his commission to Congress in the Senate Chamber of the State House, at Annapolis, on December 22, 1783.

Maryland ratified the Federal Constitution, April 28, 1787, and entered the Federal Union, being the eighth State in the ratification of that instrument.

In 1791 Maryland ceded to the United States the present District of Columbia, to be the permanent seat of the Federal Government.

Important changes were made by the Legislature in the organic law of the State in the year 1837. Amongst these changes was the election of the Governor by the people.

The second Constitution of the State was reported and adopted by the Convention which assembled at Annapolis November 4, 1850, and which Constitution was ratified by the people on the first Wednesday of June, 1851.

The third Constitution of the State was reported and adopted by the Convention which assembled at Annapolis April 27, 1864, and was ratified by the people on the 12th and 13th of October, 1864. The fourth and present Constitution of the State, was formed and adopted by the Convention which assembled at Annapolis, May 8, 1867, and ratified by the people, September 18, 1867.

ANNAPOLIS.

The first white person to behold the site of Annapolis, the present State capital, was Capt. John Smith, who saw it in 1608, in a voyage up the Chesapeake. It was settled in 1649, by a company of English Puritans seeking relief from religious persecution, and called Providence. These men were soon urged to take the oath of allegiance to Lord Baltimore, but they refused, claiming that it were equivalent to declaring their fealty to the Catholic Church, and that Lord Baltimore was aiming at absolute dominion. However, by 1650 the Courts of Anne Arundel county were established, and Providence sent delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland.

In 1694, the capital of the State was removed to Annapolis. Annapolis, between this period and the Revolution, became the centre of refined and attractive society, noted for its gayety and intelligence, and which gained for the city the title of "The Athens of America."

On September 3d, 1765, Annapolis made the first forcible and successful opposition to the Stamp Act. Zachariah Hood, the stamp officer, was prevented from landing with his stamps, and Thomas McNeir, one of the mob, had his thigh broke in the first fight for American Liberty on American soil.

In 1845, the United States Naval Academy was located at Annapolis. It is claimed that the first free school in America, the first building erected to the dramatic art, and the first union of Federal and Confederate soldiers to decorate the graves of their common dead, were at Annapolis. The last event took place in May, 1883.

In addition to the Governor and Secretary of State the following State officers are located in Annapolis: Comptroller, Treasurer, Commissioner of the Land office, Tax Commissioner and Commander of the State Fishery Force.

THE STATE HOUSE.

The first State House built at Annapolis was erected in 1696. It was burnt down in 1704.

The second State House was erected in 1704. This remained until 1772, when it was pulled down to make room for the present edifice.

The building of this, the third State House, on the same site of the two preceding ones, was commenced in 1772, but the dome was not finished until after the Revolution.

This building is greatly admired for its fine architectural proportions, its commanding site and lofty dome, but its chief attraction is its historic associations; in it and on its site the freemen of Maryland have always maintained their rights; here the Father of his Country returned his military commission to his countrymen; here the treaty of peace with Great Britain, that made us thirteen free and independent colonies was ratified; and here, tradition tells, the first conference of States was held that led to the adoption of the Constitution and the formation of a more perfect union of States.

CHARTER OF MARYLAND.

CHARLES,* by the grace of God, of *England, Scotland, France, and Ireland*, KING, Defender of the Faith, &c. To ALL to whom these presents shall come, GREETING.

II. Whereas our well beloved and right trusty subject, CECILIUS, CALVERT, Baron of BALTIMORE, in our kingdom of *Ireland*, son and heir of GEORGE CALVERT, knight, late baron of BALTIMORE, in our said kingdom of *Ireland*, treading in the steps of his father, being animated with a laudable and pious zeal for extending the *christian religion*, and also the territories of our empire, hath humbly besought leave of us, that he may transport, by his own industry, and expense, a numerous colony of the *English* nation, to a certain region, herein after described, in a country hitherto uncultivated, in the parts of *America*, and partly occupied by savages, having no knowledge of the Divine Being, and that all that region, with some certain privileges, and jurisdictions, appertaining unto the wholesome government, and state of his colony and region aforesaid, may by our royal highness be given, granted, and confirmed unto him, and his heirs.

III. KNOW YE therefore, that WE, encouraging with our royal favour, the pious and noble purpose of the aforesaid barons of BALTIMORE, of our special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, have GIVEN, GRANTED, and CONFIRMED, and by this our present CHARTER, for us, our heirs, and successors, do GIVE, GRANT, and CONFIRM, unto the aforesaid CECILIUS, now baron of BALTIMORE, his heirs, and assigns, all that part of the Peninsula, or *Chersonese*, lying in the parts of *America*, between the ocean on the east, and the bay of *Chesapeake* on the west; divided from the residue thereof by a right line drawn from the promontory, or head-land, called *Watkin's Point*, situate upon the bay aforesaid, near the river *Wighco*, on the west, unto the main ocean on the east; and between that boundary on the south, unto that part of the bay of *Delaware* on the north, which lieth under the fortieth degree of north latitude from the

*Charles the first, of England.

æquinoctial, where *New England* is terminated; and all the tract of that land within the metes underwritten, (*that is to say,*) passing from the said bay, called *Delaware bay*, in a right line, by the degree aforesaid, unto the true meridian of the first fountain of the river of *Pattowmack*, thence verging towards the south, unto the farther bank of the said river, and following the same on the west and south, unto a certain place ealled *Cinquack*, situate near the mouth of the said river, where it disembogues into the aforesaid bay of *Chesapeake*, and thence by the shortest line unto the aforesaid promontory, or place, called *Watkin's Point*, so that the whole tract of land, divided by the line aforesaid, between the main ocean and *Watkin's Point*, unto the promontory ealled *Cape Charles*, and every the appendages thereof, may entirely remain excepted for ever to us, our heirs, and successors.

IV. Also We do GRANT, and likewise CONFIRM unto the said baron of BALTIMORE, his heirs, and assigns, all islands and islets within the limits aforesaid, all and singular the islands, and islets, from the eastern shore of the aforesaid region, towards the east, which have been, or shall be formed in the sea, situate within ten marine leagues from the said shore; with all and singularly the ports, harbors, bays, rivers, and straits belonging to the region or islands aforesaid, and all the soil, plains, woods, mountains, marshes, lakes, rivers, bays, and straits, situate, or being within the metes, bounds, and limits aforesaid, with the fishings of every kind of fish, as well of whales, sturgeons, or other royal fish, as of other fish in the sea, bays, straits, or rivers, within the premises, and the fish their taken: and moreover all veins, mines, and quarries, as well opened as hidden, already found, or that shall be found within the region, islands, or limits aforesaid, of gold, silver, gems, and precious stones, and any other whatsoever, whether they be of stones, or metals, or of any other thing, or matter whatsoever; and furthermore the PATRONAGES and ADVOWSONS of all churches which, (with the increasing worship and religion of CHRIST,) within the said region, islands, islets, and limits aforesaid, hereafter shall happen to be built; together with license, and faulty of erecting and founding churches, chapels, and places of worship, in convenient and suitable places, within the premises, and of causing the same to be dedicated and consecrated according to the ecclesiastical laws of our kingdom of ENGLAND,

with all and singular, such, and as ample rights, jurisdictions, privileges, prerogatives, royalties, liberties, immunities, and royal rights, and temporal franchises whatsoever, as well by sea as by land, within the region, islands, islets, and limits aforesaid, to be had, exercised, used, and enjoyed, as any bishop of *Durham*, within the bishoprick or county palatine of *Durham*, in our kingdom of *England*, ever heretofore hath had, held, used, or enjoyed, or of right, could, or ought to have, held, use, or enjoy.

V. And WE do by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, MAKE, CREATE, and CONSTITUTE HIM, the now baron of BALTIMORE, and his heirs, the TRUE and ABSOLUTE LORDS and PROPRIETARIES of the region aforesaid, and of all other the premises (except the before excepted) saving always the faith and allegiance and sovereign dominion due to us, our heirs, and successors; to HAVE, HOLD, POSSESS, and ENJOY the aforesaid region, islands, islets, and other the premises, unto the aforesaid now baron of BALTIMORE, and to his heirs and assigns, to the sole and proper behoof and use of him, the now baron of BALTIMORE, his heirs and assigns, for ever. To HOLD of us, our heirs and successors, kings of England, as of our castle of *Windsor*, in our county of *Berks*, in free and common soccage, by fealty only for all services, and not *in capite*, nor by knight's service, YIELDING therefore unto us, our heirs and successors, two INDIAN ARROWS of those parts, to be delivered at the said castle of *Windsor*, every year, on Tuesday in Easter-week: and also the fifth part of all gold and silver ore, which shall happen from time to time, to be found within the aforesaid limits.

VI. Now, that the aforesaid region, thus by us granted and described, may be eminently distinguished above all other regions of that territory, and decorated with more ample titles, KNOW YE, that WE, of our more special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, have thought fit that the said regions and islands be erected into a PROVINCE, as out of the plentitude of our royal power and prerogative, WE do, for us, our heirs and successors, ERECT and INCORPORATE the same into a PROVINCE, and nominate the same MARYLAND, by which name WE will that it shall from henceforth be called.

VII. And forasmuch as WE have above made and ordained the aforesaid now baron of BALTIMORE, the true LORD

and PROPRIETARY of the whole PROVINCE aforesaid, KNOW YE therefore further, that WE, for US, our heirs and successors. do grant unto the said now baron, (in whose fidelity, prudence, justice, and provident circumspection of mind, WE repose the greatest confidence) and to his heirs, for the good and happy government of the said PROVINCE, free, full and absolute power, by the tenor of these presents, to ordain, make and enact LAWS, of what kind soever, according to their sound discretions, whether relating to the public state of the said PROVINCE, or the private utility of individuals, of and with the advice, assent, and approbation of the free men of the same PROVINCE, or of the greater part of them, or of their delegates or deputies, whom WE will shall be called together for the framing of LAWS, when, and as often as need shall require, by the aforesaid now baron of BALTIMORE, and his heirs, and in the form which shall seem best to him or them, and the same to publish under the seal of the aforesaid now baron of BALTIMORE and his heirs and duly to execute the same upon all persons, for the time being, within the aforesaid PROVINCE, and the limits thereof, or under his or their government and power, in sailing towards MARYLAND, or thence returning, outward-bound, either to *England*, or elsewhere, whether to any other part of our, or of any foreign dominions, wheresoever established, by the imposition of fines, imprisonment, and other punishment whatsoever; even if it be necessary, and the guilty of the offence require it, by privation of member, or life, by him the aforesaid now baron of BALTIMORE, and his heirs, or by his or their deputy, lieutenant, judges, justices, magistrates, officers, and ministers, to be constituted and appointed according to the tenor and true intent of these presents, and to constitute and ordain judges, justices, magistrates and officers, of what kind, for what cause, and with what power soever, within that land, and the sea of those parts, and in such form as to the said now baron of BALTIMORE, or his heirs, shall seem most fitting; and also to remit, release, pardon, and abolish, all crimes and offences whatsoever against such laws, whether before, or after judgment passed; and to do all and singular other things belonging to the completion of justice, and to courts, pretorian judicatories, and tribunals, judicial forms and modes of proceeding, although express mention thereof in these presents be not made; and, by judges by them delegated, to award process, hold pleas, and determine in those courts,

pretorian judicatories, and tribunals, in all actions, suits, causes and matters whatsoever, as well criminal as personal, real and mixed, and pretorian : Which said laws, so to be published as abovesaid, We will, enjoin, charge, and command, to be most absolute and firm in law, and to be kept in those parts by all the subjects and liege-men of us, our heirs and successors, so far as they concern them, and to be inviolably observed under the penalties therein expressed, or to be expressed. So NEVERTHELESS, that the laws aforesaid be consonant to reason, and be not repugnant or contrary, but (so far as conveniently may be) agreeable to the laws, statutes, customs and rights of this our kingdom of *England*.

VIII. And forasmuch as, in the government of so great a PROVINCE, sudden accidents may frequently happen, to which it will be necessary to apply a remedy, before the free holders of the said PROVINCE, their delegates, or deputies, can be called together for the framing of laws; neither will it be fit that so great a number of people should immediately on such emergent occasion, be called together, We, therefore, for the better government of so great a PROVINCE, do will and ordain, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, do grant unto the said now baron of Baltimore; and his heirs, by themselves, or by their magistrates and officers, thereunto duly to be constituted as aforesaid, may, and can make and constitute fit and wholesome ordinances from time to time, to be kept and observed within the PROVINCE aforesaid, as well for the conservation of the peace, as for the better government of the people inhabiting therein, and publicly to notify the same to all persons whom the same in any wise do or may effect. Which ordinances, we will to be inviolably observed within the said PROVINCE, under the pains to be expressed in the same. So that the said ordinances be consonant to reason, and be not repugnant nor contrary, but (so far as conveniently may be done) agreeably to the laws, statutes, or rights of our kingdom of *England*; and so that the same ordinances do not, in any sort, extend to oblige, bind, charge, or take away the right or interest of any person or persons, of, or in member, life, freehold, goods or chattels.

IX. Furthermore, that the new colony may more happily increase by a multitude of people resorting thither, and at the same time may be more firmly secured from the incur-

sions of savages, or of other enemies, pirates, and ravagers: WE, therefore, for us, our heirs and successors, do by these presents give and grant power, license and liberty, to all the liege-men and subjects, present and future, of us, our heirs and successors, except such to whom it shall be expressly forbidden, to transport themselves and their families to the said PROVINCE, with fitting vessels, and suitable provisions, and therein to settle, dwell, and inhabit; and to build and fortify castles, forts, and other places of strength, at the appointment of the aforesaid now baron of BALTIMORE, and his heirs, for the public and their own defence; the statute of fugitives, or any other whatsoever to the contrary of the premises in any wise notwithstanding.

X. We will also, out of our more abundant grace, for us, our heirs and successors, do firmly charge, constitute, ordain, and command, that the said PROVINCE be of our allegiance; and that all and singular the subjects and liegemen of us, our heirs and successors, transplanted, or hereafter to be transplanted into the PROVINCE aforesaid, and the children of them, and of others their descendants, whether already born there, or hereafter to be born, be and shall be natives and liege-men of us, our heirs and successors, of our kingdom of *England* and *Ireland*; and in all things shall be held, treated, reputed, and esteemed as the faithful liege-men of us, and our heirs and successors, born within our kingdom of *England*; also lands, tenements, revenues, services, and other hereditaments whatsoever, within our kingdom of *England*, and other our dominions, to inherit, or otherwise purchase, receive, take, have, hold, buy, and possess, and the same to use and enjoy, and the same to give, sell, alien, and bequeath; and likewise all privileges, franchises and liberties of this our kingdom of *England*, freely, quietly, and peaceably to have and possess, and the same may use and enjoy in the same manner as our liegemen born, or to be borne within our said kingdom of *England*, without impediment, molestation, vexation, impeachment, or grievance of us, or any of our heirs or successors; any statute, act, ordinance, or provision to the contrary thereof, notwithstanding.

XI. Furthermore, that our subjects may be incited to undertake this expedition with a ready and cheerful mind: KNOW YE, that WE, of our especial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, do, by the tenor of these presents,

give and grant, as well to the aforesaid baron of BALTIMORE, and to his heirs, as to all other persons who shall from time to time repair to the said province, either for the sake of inhabiting, or of trading with the inhabitants of the province aforesaid, full license to ship and lade in any the ports of us, our heirs and successors, all and singular their goods, as well movable as immovable, wares and merchandizes, likewise grain of what sort soever, and other things whatsoever necessary for food and clothing, by the laws and statutes of our kingdoms and dominions, not prohibited to be transported out of the said kingdoms; and the same to transport, by themselves, or their servants or assigns, into the said PROVINCE, without the impediment or molestation of us, our heirs, or successors, of any officers of us, our heirs or successors, (SAVING UNTO US, our heirs and successors, the impositions, subsidies, customs, and other dues payable for the same goods and merchandizes,) any statute, act, ordinance, or other thing whatsoever to the contrary notwithstanding.

XII. But because, that in so remote a region, placed among so many barbarous nations, the incursions, as well of the barbarians themselves, as of other enemies, pirates and ravagers, probably will be feared, therefore we have given, and for us, our heirs, and successors, do give by these presents, as full and unrestrained power, as any captain general of an army ever hath had, unto the aforesaid now baron of BALTIMORE, and to his heirs and assigns, by themselves, or by their captains, or other officers, to summon to their standards, or to array all men, of whatsoever condition, or wheresoever born, for the time being, in the said province of MARYLAND, to wage war, and to pursue, even beyond the limits of their province, the enemies and ravagers aforesaid, infesting those parts by land and by sea, and (if God shall grant it) to vanquish and captivate them, and the captives to put to death, or, according to their discretion, to save, and to do all other and singular the things which appertain, or have been accustomed to appertain unto the authority and office of a captain-general of an army.

XIII. We also will, and by this our CHARTER, do give unto the aforesaid now baron of BALTIMORE, and to his heirs and assigns, power, liberty and authority, that, in case of rebellion, sudden tumult, or sedition, if any (which God

forbid) should happen to arise, whether upon land within the province aforesaid, or upon the high sea in making a voyage to the said province of MARYLAND, or in returning thence, they may, by themselves, or by their captains, or other officers, thereunto deputed under their seals (to whom WE, for us, our heirs and successors, by these presents, do give and grant the fullest power and authority) exercise martial law as freely, and in as ample manner and form, as any captain-general of an army, by virtue of his office may, or hath accustomed to use the same, against the seditious authors of innovations in those parts, withdrawing themselves from the government of him or them, refusing to serve in war, flying over to the enemy, exceeding their leave of absence, deserters, or otherwise howsoever offending against the rule, law, or discipline of war.

XIV. Moreover, lest in so remote and far distant a region, every access to honours and dignities may seem to be precluded, and utterly barred, to men well born, who are preparing to engage in the present expedition, and desirous of deserving well, both in peace and war, of us, and our kingdoms; for this cause, WE, for us, and heirs and successors, do give free and plenary power to the aforesaid now baron of Batimore, and to his heirs and assigns, to confer favours, rewards and honours, upon such subjects, inhabiting within the province aforesaid, as shall be well deserving, and to adorn them with whatsoever titles and dignities they shall appoint: (so that they be not such as are now used in *England*;) also to erect and incorporate towns into boroughs, and boroughs into cities, with suitable privileges and immunities, according to the merits of the inhabitants, and convenience of the places; and to do all and singular other things in the premises, which to him or them shall seem fitting and convenient; even although they shall be such as, in their own nature, require a more special commandment and warrant than in these presents may be expressed.

XV. We will also, and by these presents do, for us, our heirs and successors, give and grant license by this our CHARTER, unto the aforesaid now baron of BALTIMORE, his heirs and assigns, and to all persons whatsoever, who are, or shall be, residents and inhabitants of the province aforesaid, freely to import and unlade, by themselves, their servants, factors or assigns, all wares and merchandizes whatsoever, which shall be collected out of the fruits and

commodities of the said province, whether the product of the land or the sea, into any of the ports whatsoever of us, our heirs and successors, of *England* or *Ireland*, or otherwise to dispose of the same there; and, if need be, within one year, to be computed immediately from the time of unlading thereof, to lade the same merchandizes again, in the same, or other ships, and to export the same to any other countries they shall think proper, whether belonging to us, or any foreign power, which shall be in amity with us, our heirs or successors: Provided always, that they be bound to pay for the same to us, our heirs and successors, such customs and impositions, subsidies and taxes, as our other subjects of the kingdom of *ENGLAND*, for the time being, shall be bound to pay, beyond which we will that the inhabitants of the aforesaid province of the said land, called *MARYLAND*, shall not be burdened.

XVI. And furthermore, of our more ample special grace, and of our certain knowledge, and mere motion, We do, for us, our heirs and successors, grant unto the aforesaid now baron of *BALTIMORE*, his heirs and assigns, full and absolute power and authority to make, erect, and constitute, within the province of *MARYLAND*, and the islands and islets aforesaid, such, and so many sea ports, harbours, creeks, and other places of unlading and discharge of good and merchandizes out of ships, boats, and other vessels, and of lading in the same, and in so many, and such places, and with such rights, jurisdictions, liberties, and privileges, unto such ports respecting, as to him or them shall seem most expedient. And, that all and every the ships, boats and other vessels whatsoever, coming to, or going from the province aforesaid, for the sake of merchandizing, shall be laden and unladen at such ports only as shall be so erected and constituted by the said now baron of *BALTIMORE*, his heirs and assigns, any usage, custom, or any other thing whatsoever to the contrary notwithstanding. Saving always to us, our heir and successors, and to all the subjects of our kingdoms of *England* and *Ireland*, of us, our heirs and successors, the liberty of fishing for sea-fish, as well in the seas, bays, straits and navigable rivers, as in the harbours, bays and creeks of the province aforesaid; and the privilege of salting and drying fish on the shores of the same province; and for that cause, to cut down and take hedging-wood and twigs there growing, and to build huts and cabins, necessary

in this behalf, in the same manner as heretofore they reasonably might, or have used to do. Which liberties and privileges, the said subjects of us, our heirs and successors, shall enjoy without notable damage or injury in any wise to be done to the aforesaid now baron of Baltimore, his heirs or assigns, or to the residents and inhabitants of the same province in the ports, creeks, and shores aforesaid, and especially in the woods and trees there growing. And if any person shall do damage or injury of this kind, he shall incur the peril and pain of the heavy displeasure of us, our heirs and successors, and of the due chastisement of the laws, besides making satisfaction.

XVII. Moreover, We will, appoint, and ordain, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, do grant unto the aforesaid now baron of BALTIMORE, his heirs and assigns, from time to time, for ever, shall have, and enjoy the taxes and subsidies payable, or arriving within the ports, harbours, and other creeks and places aforesaid, within the province aforesaid, for wares bought and sold, and things there to be laden, or unladen, to be reasonably assessed by them, and the people there as aforesaid, on emergent occasion; to whom we grant power by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, to assess and impose the said taxes and subsidies there, upon just cause, and in due proportion.

XVIII. And furthermore, of our special grace, and certain knowledge, and mere motion, We have given, granted and confirmed, and by these presents, for us, our heirs, and successors, do give, grant, and confirm, unto the aforesaid now baron of BALTIMORE, his heirs and assigns, full and absolute license, power and authority, that he, the aforesaid now baron of BALTIMORE, his heirs and assigns, from time to time hereafter, for ever, may and can, at his or their will and pleasure, assign, alien, grant, demise, or enfeof' so many, such and proportionate parts and parcels of the premises, to any person or persons willing to purchase the same, as they shall think convenient, to have and to hold to the same person or persons willing to take or purchase the same, and his and their heirs and assigns, in fee simple, or fee tail, or for term of life, lives, or years; to hold of the aforesaid now baron of BALTIMORE, his heirs and assigns, by so many, such, and so great services, customs and rents of THIS KIND, as to the same now baron of BALTIMORE, his

heirs and assigns, shall seem fit and agreeable, and not immediately of us, our heirs or successors. And we do give, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, do grant to the same person and persons, and to each and every of them, license, authority and power, that such person and persons, may take the premises, or any parcel thereof, of the aforesaid now baron of BALTIMORE, his heirs and assigns, and hold the same to them and their assigns, or their heirs, of the aforesaid baron of BALTIMORE, his heirs and assigns, of what estate of inheritance soever, in fee simple or fee tail, or otherwise, as to them and the now baron of BALTIMORE, his heirs and assigns, shall seem expedient; the statute made in the parliament of lord EDWARD, son of king HENRY, late king of *England*, our progenitor, commonly called the "STATUTE QUIA EMPTORES TERRARUM," heretofore published in our kingdom of *England*, or any other statute, act, ordinance, usage, law or custom, or any other thing, cause or matter, to the contrary thereof, heretofore had, done, published, ordained or provided to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

XIX. We, also, by these presents, do give and grant license to the same baron of BALTIMORE, and to his heirs, to erect any parcels of land within the province aforesaid, into manors, and in every of those manors, to have and to hold a court-baron, and all things which to a court-baron do belong; and to have and to keep view of frank-pledge, for the conservation of the peace and better government of those parts, by themselves and their stewards, or by the lords, for the time being to be deputed, of other of those manors when they shall be constituted, and in the same to exercise all things to the view of frank-pledge belonging.

XX. And further We will, and do, by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, covenant and grant to, and with the aforesaid now baron of BALTIMORE, his heirs and assigns, that we, our heirs and successors, at no time hereafter will impose, or make or cause to be imposed, any impositions, customs, or other taxations, quotas or contributions whatsoever, in or upon the residents or inhabitants of the province aforesaid, for their goods, lands or tenements within the same province, or upon any tenements, lands, goods or chattels within the province aforesaid, or in or upon any goods or merchandizes within the province aforesaid, or within the ports or harbours of the said province,

to be laden or unladen: And we will and do, for us, our heirs and successors, enjoin and command that this our declaration shall, from time to time, be received and allowed in all our courts and pretorian judicatories, and before all the judges whatsoever of us, our heirs and successors, for a sufficient and lawful discharge, payment, and acquittance thereof, charging all and singular the officers and ministers of us; our heirs and successors, and enjoining them, under our heavy displeasure, that they do not at any time presume to attempt anything to the contrary of the premises, or that may in any wise contravene the same, but that they, at all times, as is fitting, do aid and assist the aforesaid now baron of BALTIMORE, and his heirs, and the aforesaid inhabitants and merchants of the province of MARYLAND aforesaid, and their servants and ministers, factors and assigns, in the fullest use and enjoyment of this our CHARTER.

XXI. And furthermore We will, and by these presents, for use, our heirs and successors, do grant unto the aforesaid now baron of BALTIMORE, his heirs and assigns, and to the frecholders and inhabitants of the said province, both present and to come, and to every of them, that the said province, and the freeholders or inhabitants of the said colony or country, shall not henceforth be held or reputed a member or part of the land of Virginia, or of any other colony already transported, or hereafter to be transported, or be dependent on the same, or subordinate in any kind of government, from which we do separate both the said province, and inhabitants thereof, and by these presents do will to be distinct, and that they may be immediately subject to our crown of *England*, and dependent on the same for ever.

XXII. And if, peradventure, hereafter it may happen that any doubts or questions should arise concerning the true sense and meaning of any word, clause, or sentence, contained in this our present CHARTER, we will, charge and command, THAT interpretation to be applied, always, and in all things, and in all our courts and judicatories whatsoever to obtain which shall be judged to be the more beneficial, profitable, and favourable to the aforesaid now baron of BALTIMORE, his heirs and assigns: provided always, that no interpretation thereof be made, whereby God's holy and true christian religion, or the allegiance due to us, our

heirs and successors, may in any wise suffer by change, prejudice or diminution; although express motion be not made in these presents of the true yearly value or certainty of the premises, or of any part thereof, or of other gifts and grants made by us, our heirs and predecessors, unto the said now lord BALTIMORE, or any statute, act, ordinance, provision, proclamation or restraint, heretofore had, made, published, ordained or provided, or any other thing, cause, or matter whatsoever, to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

XXIII. In witness whereof We have caused these our letters to be made patent. Witness ourself at *Westminster*, the twentieth day of *June*, in the eighth year of our reign.

CONSTITUTION OF MARYLAND.

ADOPTED BY THE CONVENTION

WHICH ASSEMBLED AT THE CITY OF ANNAPOLIS ON THE EIGHTH DAY OF MAY, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SEVEN, AND ADJOURNED ON THE SEVENTEENTH DAY OF AUGUST, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SEVEN, AND RATIFIED BY THE PEOPLE ON THE EIGHTEENTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SEVEN.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

We, the People of the State of Maryland, grateful to Almighty God for our civil and religious liberty, and taking into our serious consideration the best means of establishing a good Constitution in this State for the sure foundation and more permanent security thereof, declare :

ARTICLE 1. That all Government of right originates from the People, is founded in compact only, and instituted solely for the good of the whole; and they have, at all times, the alienable right to alter, reform or abolish their form of Government in such manner as they may deem expedient.

ART. 2. The Constitution of the United States, and the Laws made or which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, are, and shall be the Supreme Law of the State; and the Judges of this State and all the people of this State are and shall be bound thereby; anything in the Constitution or Law of this State to the contrary notwithstanding.

ART. 3. The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution thereof, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the People thereof.

ART. 4. That the People of this State have the sole and exclusive right of regulating the internal government and police thereof, as a free, sovereign and independent State.

ART. 5. That the Inhabitants of Maryland are entitled to the Common Law of England, and the trial by jury, according to the course of that law, and to the benefit of such of the English Statutes as existed on the Fourth day of July, seventeen hundred and seventy-six; and which, by experience, have been found applicable to their local and other circumstances, and have been introduced, used and practiced by the Courts of Law or Equity; and also of all Acts of Assembly in force on the first day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven; except such as may have since expired, or may be inconsistent with the provisions of this Constitution, subject, nevertheless, to the revision of, and amendment or repeal by, the Legislature of this State. And the Inhabitants of Maryland are also entitled to all property derived to them from, or under the Charter granted by his Majesty Charles the First, to Cæcilius Calvert, Baron of Baltimore.

ART. 6. That all persons invested with the Legislative or Executive powers of Government are Trustees of the Public, and as such, accountable for their conduct: Wherefore, whenever the ends of Government are perverted, and public liberty manifestly endangered, and all other means are ineffectual, the People may, and of right ought, to reform the old or establish a new Government; the doctrine of non-resistance against arbitrary power and oppression is absurd, slavish and destructive of the good and happiness of mankind.

ART. 7. That the right of the People to participate in the Legislature is the best security of liberty and the foundation of all free Government; for this purpose, elections ought to be free and frequent, and every *male citizen, having the qualifications prescribed by the Constitution, ought to have the right of suffrage.

ART. 8. That the Legislative, Executive and Judicial powers of Government ought to be forever separate and distinct from each other; and no person exercising the functions of one of said Departments shall assume or discharge the duties of any other.

*The word "white" omitted under the 15th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

ART. 9. That no power of suspending Laws or the execution of Laws, unless by or derived from the Legislature, ought to be exercised or allowed.

ART. 10. That freedom of speech and debate or proceedings in the Legislature, ought not to be impeached in any Court of Judicature.

ART. 11. That Annapolis be the place of meeting of the Legislature; and the Legislature ought not to be convened or held at any other place but from evident necessity.

ART. 12. That for redress of grievances, and for amending, strengthening and preserving the Laws, the Legislature ought to be frequently convened.

ART. 13. That every man hath a right to petition the Legislature for the redress of grievances in a peaceable and orderly manner.

ART. 14. That no aid, charge, tax, burthen or fees ought to be rated or levied, under any pretence, without the consent of the Legislature.

ART. 15. That the levying of taxes by the poll is grievous and oppressive, and ought to be prohibited; that paupers ought not to be assessed for the support of the Government; but every person in the State, or person holding property therein, ought to contribute his proportion of public taxes for the support of the Government, according to his actual worth in real or personal property; yet fines, duties or taxes may properly and justly be imposed or laid, with a political view for the good government and benefit of the community.

ART. 16. That sanguinary Laws ought to be avoided as far as it is consistent with the safety of the State; and no Law to inflict cruel and unusual pains and penalties ought to be made in any case or at any time hereafter.

ART. 17. That retrospective Laws, punishing acts committed before the existence of such laws, and by them only declared criminal, are oppressive, unjust and incompatible with liberty; wherefore, no *ex post facto* Law ought to be made, nor any retrospective oath or restriction be imposed or required.

ART. 18. That no Law to attain particular persons of treason or felony ought to be made in any case or at any time hereafter.

ART. 19. That every man, for any injury done to him in his person or property, ought to have remedy by the course of the Law of the Land, and ought to have justice and right freely without sale, fully without any denial, and speedily without delay, according to the Law of the Land.

ART. 20. That the trial of facts, where they arise, is one of the greatest securities of the lives, liberties and estate of the people.

ART. 21. That in all criminal prosecutions, every man hath a right to be informed of the accusation against him; to have a copy of the indictment or charge in due time, (if required,) to prepare for his defence; to be allowed counsel; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have process for his witnesses; to examine the witnesses for and against him on oath; and to a speedy trial by an impartial jury without whose unanimous consent he ought not to be found guilty.

ART. 22. That no man ought to be compelled to give evidence against himself in a criminal case.

ART. 23. That no man ought to be taken or imprisoned or disseized of his freehold, liberties or privileges, or outlawed, or exiled, or, in any manner destroyed or deprived of his life, liberty or property, but by the judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land.

ART. 24. That slavery shall not be re-established in this State; but having been abolished under the policy and authority of the United States, compensation, in consideration thereof, is due from the United States.

ART. 25. That excessive bail ought not to be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel or unusual punishment inflicted by the Courts of Law.

ART. 26. That all warrants, without oath or affirmation, to search suspected places, or to seize any person or property, are grievous and oppressive; and all general warrants to search suspected places, or to apprehend suspected persons, without naming or describing the place, or the person in special, are illegal, and ought not to be granted.

ART. 27. That no conviction shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture of estate.

ART. 28. That a well regulated Militia is the proper and natural defence of a free Government.

ART. 29. That Standing Armies are dangerous to liberty and ought not to be raised, or kept up, without the consent of the Legislature.

ART. 30. That in all cases, and at all times, the military ought to be under strict subordination to, and control of the civil power.

ART. 31. That no soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, except in the manner prescribed by Law.

ART. 32. That no person except regular soldiers, marines and mariners in the service of this State, or militia, when in actual service, ought, in any case, to be subject to or punishable by Martial Law.

ART. 33. That the independency and uprightness of Judges are essential to the impartial administration of Justice, and a great security to the rights and liberties of the People; wherefore the Judges shall not be removed, except in the manner and for the causes provided in this Constitution. No Judge shall hold any other office, civil or military, or political trust or employment of any kind whatsoever, under the Constitution or Laws of this State, or of the United States, or any of them; or receive fees, or perquisites of any kind, for the discharge of his official duties.

ART. 34. That a long continuance in the Executive Departments of power or trust is dangerous to liberty; a rotation therefore in those Departments is one of the best securities of permanent freedom.

ART. 35. That no person shall hold, at the same time, more than one office of profit, created by the Constitution or Laws of this State nor shall any person in public trust receive any present from any foreign prince or State, or from the United States, or any of them, without the approbation of this State.

ART. 36. That as it is the duty of every man to worship God in such manner as he thinks most acceptable to Him, all persons are equally entitled to protection in their religious liberty; wherefore, no person ought by any law to be

molested in his person or estate on account of his religious persuasion or profession, or for his religious practice, unless, under the color of religion, he shall disturb the good order, peace or safety of the State, or shall infringe the laws of morality, or injure others in their natural, civil or religious rights; nor ought any person be compelled to frequent, or maintain, or contribute, unless on contract, to maintain any place of worship or any ministry; nor shall any person, otherwise competent, be deemed incompetent as a witness, or juror, on account of his religious belief; provided, he believes in the existence of God, and that under his dispensation such person will be held morally accountable for his acts, and be rewarded or punished therefor in this world or the world to come.

ART. 37. That no religious test ought ever to be required as a qualification for any office of profit or trust in this State, other than a declaration of belief in the existence of God; nor shall the Legislature prescribe any oath of office than the oath prescribed by this Constitution.

ART. 38. That every gift, sale or devise of land to any Minister, Public Teacher or Preacher of the Gospel, as such, or any Religious Sect, Order or Denomination, and every gift or sale of goods, or chattels, to go in succession, or to take place after the death of the Seller or Donor, to or for the support, use or benefit; and also every devise of goods or chattels to or for the support, use or benefit of any Minister, Public Teacher or Preacher of the Gospel, as such, or any Religious Sect, Order or Denomination, without the prior or subsequent sanction of the Legislature, shall be void; except always, any sale, gift lease or devise of any quantity of land, not exceeding five acres, for a church, meeting house, or other house of worship, or parsonage; or for a burying ground, which shall be improved, enjoyed, or used only for such purpose; or such sale, gift, lease or devise shall be void.

ART. 39. That the manner of administering the oath or affirmation to any person, ought to be such as those of the religious persuasion, profession or denomination of which he is a member, generally esteem the most effectual confirmation by the attestation of the Divine being.

ART. 40. That the liberty of the press ought to be inviolably preserved; that every citizen of the State ought to

be allowed to speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that privilege.

ART. 41. That monopolies are odious, contrary to the spirit of a free Government and the principles of commerce and ought not to be suffered.

ART. 42. That no title of nobility or hereditary honors ought to be granted in this State.

ART. 43. That the Legislature ought to encourage the diffusion of knowledge and virtue, the extension of a judicious system of general education, the promotion of literature, the arts, sciences, agriculture, commerce and manufactures, and the general amelioration of the condition of the people.

ART. 44. That the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, and of this State, apply as well in time of war as in time of peace; and any departure therefrom, or violation thereof, under the plea of necessity, or any other plea, is subversive of good government and tends to anarchy and despotism.

ART. 45. This enumeration of rights shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the People.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

SECTION 1. All elections shall be by ballot; and every* male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years, or upwards, who has been a resident of the State for one year, and of the Legislative District of Baltimore city, or of the county, in which he may offer to vote, for six months next preceding the election, shall be entitled to vote in the ward or election district in which he resides, at all elections hereafter to be held in this State; and in case any county or city shall be so divided as to form portions of different electoral districts, for the election of Representatives in Congress, Senators, Delegates, or other Officers, then to entitle a person to vote for such officer, he must have been a resident of that part of the county, or city, which shall form a part of the electoral district, in which he offers to vote, for six months next preceding the election; but a person, who shall have acquired a residence in such county or city, entitling him to vote at any such election, shall be entitled to vote in the election district from which he removed, until he shall have acquired a residence in the part of the county or city to which he has removed.

SEC. 2. No person above the age of twenty-one years, convicted of larceny or other infamous crime, unless pardoned by the Governor, shall ever thereafter be entitled to vote at any election in this State; and no person under guardianship, as a lunatic, or as a person *non compos mentis*, shall be entitled to vote.

SEC. 3. If any person shall give, or offer to give, directly or indirectly, any bribe, present or reward, or any promise, or any security for the payment or the delivery of money, or any other thing, to induce any voter to refrain from casting his vote, or to prevent him in any way from voting, or to procure a vote for any candidate or persons proposed, or

*The word white "expunged."

voted for, as Elector of President and Vice-President of the United States, or Representative in Congress, or for any office of profit or trust, created by the Constitution or Laws of this State, or by the Ordinances, or Authority of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, the person giving, or offering to give, and the person receiving the same, and any person who gives, or causes to be given, an illegal vote, knowing it to be such, at any election to be hereafter held in this State, shall, on conviction in a Court of Law, in addition to the penalties now or hereafter to be imposed by law, be forever disqualified to hold any office of profit or trust, or to vote at any election thereafter.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to pass Laws to punish, with fine and imprisonment, any person who shall remove into any election district or precinct of any ward of the city of Baltimore, not for the purpose of acquiring a *bona fide* residence therein, but for the purpose of voting at an approaching election, or who shall vote in any election district or ward in which he does not reside, (except in the case provided for in this article,) or shall, at the same election, vote in more than one election district, or precinct, or shall vote, or offer to vote in any name not his own or in place of any other person of the same name, or shall vote in any county in which he does not reside.

SEC. 5. The General Assembly shall provide by law for a uniform Registration of the names of all voters in this State who possess the qualifications prescribed in this Article, which Registration shall be conclusive evidence to the Judges of election of the right of every person thus registered to vote at any election thereafter held in this State; but no person shall vote at any election, Federal or State, hereafter to be held in this State, or at any municipal election in the city of Baltimore, unless his name appears in the list of registered voters; and until the General Assembly shall hereafter pass an Act for the Registration of the names of voters, the law in force on the first day of June, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, in reference thereto, shall be continued in force, except so far as it may be inconsistent with the provisions of this Constitution; and the registry of voters, made in pursuance thereof, may be corrected, as provided in said law; but the names of all persons shall be added to the list of qualified voters by the

officers of Registration, who have the qualifications prescribed in the first section of this Article, and who are not disqualified under the provisions of the second and third sections thereof.

SEC. 6. Every person elected or appointed to any office of profit or trust, under this Constitution, or under the laws, made pursuant thereto, shall, before he enters upon the duties of such office, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: I, —, do swear, (or affirm, as the case may be,) that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the State of Maryland, and support the Constitution and Laws thereof; and that I will, to the best of my skill and judgment, diligently and faithfully, without partiality or prejudice, execute the office of —, according to the Constitution and Laws of this State, (and, if a Governor, Senator, Member of the House of Delegates or Judge,) that I will not, directly or indirectly, receive the profits, or any part of the profits, of any other office during the term of my acting as —.

SEC. 7. Every person hereafter elected or appointed to office in this State, who shall refuse or neglect to take the oath or affirmation of office provided for in the sixth section of this Article, shall be considered as having refused to accept the said office; and a new election or appointment shall be made, as in case of refusal to accept, or resignation of an office; and any person violating said oath shall, on conviction thereof in a Court of Law, in addition to the penalties now or hereafter to be imposed by law, be thereafter incapable of holding any office of profit or trust in this State.

ARTICLE II.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The executive power of the State shall be vested in a Governor, whose term of office shall commence on the second Wednesday of January next ensuing his election, and continue for four years, and until his successor shall have qualified; but the Governor chosen at the first election under this Constitution shall not enter upon the

discharge of the duties of the office until the expiration of the term for which the present incumbent was elected ; unless the said office shall become vacant by death, resignation, removal from the State, or other disqualification of the said incumbent.

SEC. 2. An election for Governor, under this Constitution, shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and on the same day and month in every fourth year thereafter, at the places of voting for delegates to the General Assembly; and every person qualified to vote for Delegates shall be qualified and entitled to vote for Governor; the election to be held in the same manner as the election of Delegates, and the returns thereof under seal to be addressed to the Speaker of the House of Delegates, and enclosed and transmitted to the Secretary of State, and delivered to said Speaker, at the commencement of the session of the General Assembly next ensuing said election.

SEC. 3. The Speaker of the House of Delegates shall then open the said returns in the presence of both Houses; and the person having the highest number of votes, and being constitutionally eligible, shall be the Governor, and shall qualify, in the manner herein prescribed, on the second Wednesday of January next ensuing his election, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable.

SEC. 4. If two or more persons shall have the highest and an equal number of votes for Governor, one of them shall be chosen Governor by the Senate and House of Delegates, and all questions in relation to the eligibility of Governor, and to the returns of said election, and to the number and legality of votes therein given, shall be determined by the House of Delegates; and if the person or persons, having the highest number of votes, be ineligible, the Governor shall be chosen by the Senate and House of Delegates. Every election of Governor by the General Assembly shall be determined by a joint majority of the Senate and House of Delegates, and the vote shall be taken *viva voce*. But if two or more persons shall have the highest and an equal number of votes, then a second vote shall be taken, which shall be confined to the persons having an equal number; and if the vote should again be equal, then the election of Governor shall be determined by lot between

those who shall have the highest and an equal number on the first vote.

SEC. 5. A person to be eligible to the office of Governor must have attained the age of thirty years, and must have been for ten years a citizen of the State of Maryland, and for five years next preceding his election a resident of the State, and at the time of his election a qualified voter therein.

SEC. 6. In the case of death or resignation of the Governor, or of his removal from the State, or other disqualification, the General Assembly, if in session, or if not, at their next session, shall elect some other qualified person to be Governor for the residue of the term for which the said Governor had been elected.

SEC. 7. In case of any vacancy in the office of Governor, during the recess of the Legislature, the President of the Senate shall discharge the duties of said office, until a Governor is elected, as herein provided for; and in case of the death or resignation of the said President, or of his removal from the State, or of his refusal to serve, then the duties of said office shall, in like manner, and for the same interval, devolve upon the Speaker of the House of Delegates. And the Legislature may provide by Law for the impeachment of the Governor; and in case of his conviction, or his inability, may declare what person shall perform the Executive duties; and for any vacancy in said office not herein provided for, provisions may be made by Law; and if such vacancy should occur without such provision being made, the Legislature shall be convened by the Secretary of State for the purpose of filling said vacancy.

SEC. 8. The Governor shall be the Commander-in-Chief of the land and naval forces of the State; and may call out the Militia to repel invasions, suppress insurrections, and enforce the execution of the Laws; but shall not take the command in person, without the consent of the Legislature.

SEC. 9. He shall take care that the Laws are faithfully executed.

SEC. 10. He shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint all civil and military officers of the State, whose appointment or election is not

otherwise herein provided for; unless a different mode of appointment be prescribed by the Law creating the office.

SEC. 11. In case of any vacancy during the recess of the Senate, in any office which the Governor has power to fill, he shall appoint some suitable person to said office, whose commission shall continue in force until the end of the next session of the Legislature, or until some other person is appointed to the same office, whichever shall first occur; and the nomination of the person thus appointed during the recess, or of some other person in his place, shall be made to the Senate within thirty days after the next meeting of the Legislature.

SEC. 12. No person, after being rejected by the Senate, shall be again nominated for the same office at the same session, unless at the request of the Senate; or be appointed to the same office during the recess of the Legislature.

SEC. 13. All civil officers appointed by the Governor and Senate shall be nominated to the Senate within fifty days from the commencement of each regular session of the Legislature; and their term of office, except in cases otherwise provided for in this Constitution, shall commence on the first Monday of May next ensuing their appointment, and continue for two years, (unless removed from office,) and until their successors, respectively, qualify according to Law; but the term of office of the Inspectors of Tobacco shall commence on the first Monday of March next ensuing their appointment.

SEC. 14. If a vacancy shall occur, during the session of the Senate, in any office which the Governor and Senate have the power to fill, the Governor shall nominate to the Senate, before its final adjournment, a proper person to fill said vacancy, unless such vacancy occurs within ten days before said final adjournment.

SEC. 15. The Governor may suspend or arrest any military officer of the State for disobedience of orders or other military offense; and may remove him in pursuance of the sentence of a Court Martial; and may remove for incompetency or misconduct all civil officers who received appointment from the Executive for a term of years.

SEC. 16. The Governor shall convene the Legislature, or the Senate alone, on extraordinary occasions; and when-

ever from the presenee of an enemy, or from any other cause, the Seat of Government shall become an unsafe place for the meeting of the Legislature, he may direct their sessions to be held at some other convenient place.

SEC. 17. To guard against hasty or partial legislation and encroachments of the Legislative Department upon the co-ordinate, Executive and Judicial Departments, every Bill which shall have passed the House of Delegates and the Senate shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor of the State; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it with his objections to the House in which it originated, which House shall enter the objections at large on its Journal and proceed to reconsider the Bill; if, after such reconsideration, three-fifths of the members elected to that House shall pass the Bill, it shall be sent with the objections to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if it pass by three-fifths of the members elected to that House it shall become a law; but in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House, respectively. If any Bill shall not be returned by the Governor within six days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he signed it, unless the General Assembly shall, by adjournment, prevent its return, it which case it shall not be a law. The Governor shall have the power to disapprove of any item or items of any Bills making appropriations of money embracing distinct items, and the part or parts of the Bill approved shall be the law, and the item or items of appropriations disapproved shall be void unless re-passed according to the rules or limitations prescribed for the passage of other Bills over the Executive veto.

SEC. 18. It shall be the duty of the Governor, semi-annually, (and oftener, if he deems it expedient,) to examine under oath the Treasurer and Comptroller of the State on all matters pertaining to their respective offices, and inspect and review their bank and other account books.

SEC. 19. He shall, from time to time, inform the Legislature of the condition of the State, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he may judge necessary and expedient.

SEC. 20. He shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons, except in cases of impeachment, and cases in which he is prohibited by other Articles of this Constitution; and to remit fines and forfeitures for offences against the State; but shall not remit the principal or interest of any debt due the State, except in cases of fines or forfeitures; and before granting a *nolle prosequi*, or pardon, he shall give notice, in one or more newspapers, of the application made for it, and of the day on or after which his decision will be given; and in every case in which he exercises his power he shall report to either Branch of the Legislature, whenever required, the petitions, recommendations and reasons which influenced his decision.

SEC. 21. The Governor shall reside at the seat of government, and receive for his services an annual salary of four thousand five hundred dollars.

SEC. 22. A Secretary of State shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall continue in office, unless sooner removed by the Governor, till the end of the official term of the Governor from whom he received his appointment, and receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars, and shall reside at the seat of government; and the office of Private Secretary shall thenceforth cease.

SEC. 23. The Secretary of State shall carefully keep and preserve a record of all official acts and proceedings, which may at all times be inspected by a committee of either branch of the Legislature; and he shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law, or as may properly belong to his office, together with all clerical duty belonging to the Executive Department.

ARTICLE III.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The Legislature shall consist of two distinct branches—a Senate and a House of Delegates—and shall be styled the General Assembly of Maryland.

SEC. 2. Each County in the State, and each of the three Legislative Districts of Baltimore City, as they are now, or

may hereafter be defined, shall be entitled to one Senator, who shall be elected by the qualified voters of the Counties, and of the Legislative Districts of Baltimore City, respectively, and shall serve for four years from the date of his election, subject to the classification of Senators hereafter provided for.

SEC. 3. Until the taking and publishing of the next National Census, or until the enumeration of the population of this State, under the authority thereof, the several counties, and the city of Baltimore, shall have a representation in the House of Delegates, as follows: Alleghany County, five Delegates; Anne Arundel County, three Delegates; Baltimore County, six Delegates; each of the three Legislative Districts of the City of Baltimore, six Delegates; Calvert County, two Delegates; Caroline County, two Delegates; Carroll County, four Delegates; Cecil County, four Delegates; Charles County, two Delegates; Dorchester County, three Delegates; Frederick County, six Delegates; Harford County, four Delegates; Howard County, two Delegates; Kent County, two Delegates; Montgomery County, three Delegates; Prince George's County, three Delegates; Queen Anne's County, two Delegates; St. Mary's County, two Delegates; Somerset County, three Delegates; Talbot County, two Delegates; Washington County, five Delegates, and Worcester County, three Delegates.*

SEC. 4. As soon as may be after the taking and publishing of the next National Census, or after the enumeration of the population of this State, under the authority thereof, there shall be an apportionment of representation in the House of Delegates, to be made on the following basis, to wit: each of the several Counties of the State having a population of eighteen thousand souls, or less, shall be entitled to two Delegates, and every County having a population of over eighteen thousand, and less than twenty-eight thousand souls, shall be entitled to three Delegates; and every County having a population of twenty-eight thousand, and less than forty thousand souls, shall be entitled to four Delegates; and

*This representation has been since changed, as follows, viz: Alleghany, four Delegates; Anne Arundel, four Delegates; Cecil, three Delegates; Charles, three Delegates; Frederick, five Delegates; Garrett, two Delegates; Queen Anne's, three Delegates; Talbot, three Delegates; Washington, four Delegates; Wicomico, three Delegates. The others are unchanged.

every County having a population of forty thousand and less than fifty-five thousand souls, shall be entitled to five Delegates; and every County having a population of fifty-five thousand souls, and upwards, shall be entitled to six Delegates, and no more; and each of the three Legislative Districts of the City of Baltimore shall be entitled to the number of Delegates to which the largest County shall or may be entitled under the foregoing apportionment. And the General Assembly shall have power to provide by law, from time to time, for altering and changing the boundaries of the three existing Legislative Districts of the City of Baltimore, so as to make them, as near as may be, of equal population, but said Districts shall always consist of contiguous territory.

SEC. 5. Immediately after the taking and publishing of the next National Census, or after any State enumeration of population, as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Governor, then being to arrange the representation in said House of Delegates in accordance with the apportionment herein provided for; and to declare, by Proclamation, the number of Delegates to which each County and the City of Baltimore may be entitled under such apportionment; and after every National Census taken thereafter, or after any State enumeration of population thereafter made, it shall be the duty of the Governor, for the time being, to make similar adjustment of representation, and to declare the same by Proclamation, as aforesaid.

SEC. 6. The members of the House of Delegates shall be elected by the qualified voters of the Counties and the Legislative Districts of Baltimore City, respectively, to serve for two years from the day of their election.

SEC. 7. The first election for Senators and Delegates shall take place on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven; and the election for Delegates and, as nearly as practicable, for one-half of the Senators, shall be held on the same day in every second year thereafter.

SEC. 8. Immediately after the Senate shall have convened, after the first election, under this Constitution, the Senators shall be divided by lot into two classes, as nearly equal in number as may be. Senators of the first class shall go out of office at the expiration of two years, and Senators

shall be elected on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, for the term of four years, to supply their places; so that, after the first election, one-half of the Senators may be chosen every second year. In case the number of Senators be hereafter increased, such classification of the additional Senators shall be made as to preserve, as nearly as may be, an equal number in each class.

SEC. 9. No person shall be eligible as a Senator or Delegate who, at the time of his election, is not a citizen of the State of Maryland, and who has not resided therein for at least three years next preceding the day of his election, and the last year thereof, in the County, or in the Legislative District of Baltimore City, which he may be chosen to represent, if such County or Legislative District of said City shall have been so long established; and if not, then in the County or City, from which, in whole or in part, the same may have been formed; nor shall any person be eligible as a Senator unless he shall have attained the age of twenty-five years, nor as a Delegate unless he shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, at the time of his election.

SEC. 10. No member of Congress, or person holding any civil or military office under the United States, shall be eligible as a Senator or Delegate; and if any person shall, after his election as Senator or Delegate, be elected to Congress, or be appointed to any office, civil or military, under the Government of the United States, his acceptance thereof shall vacate his seat.

SEC. 11. No Minister or Preacher of the Gospel or of any religious creed or denomination, and no person holding any civil office of profit or trust under this State, except Justices of the Peace, shall be eligible as Senator or Delegate.

SEC. 12. No Collector, Receiver or Holder of public money shall be eligible as Senator or Delegate, or to any office of profit or trust under this State, until he shall have accounted for and paid into the Treasury all sums on the books thereof charged to and due by him.

SEC. 13. In case of death, disqualification, resignation, refusal to act, expulsion, or removal from the county or city for which he shall have been elected, of any person who shall have been chosen as a Delegate or Senator, or in

case of a tie between two or more such qualified persons, a warrant of election shall be issued by the Speaker of the House of Delegates, or President of the Senate, as the case may be, for the election of another person in his place, of which election not less than ten days' notice shall be given, exclusive of the day of the publication of the notice and the day of election; and if during the recess of the Legislature, and more than ten days before its termination, such death shall occur, or such resignation, refusal to act or disqualification be communicated in writing to the Governor by the person so resigning, refusing or disqualified, it shall be the duty of the Governor to issue a warrant of election to supply the vacancy thus created, in the same manner the said Speaker or President might have done during the session of the General Assembly; provided, however, that unless a meeting of the General Assembly may intervene, the election thus ordered to fill such vacancy shall be held on the day of the ensuing election for Delegates and Senators.

SEC. 14. The General Assembly shall meet on the first Wednesday of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and on the same day in every second year thereafter, and at no other time, unless convened by Proclamation of the Governor.

SEC. 15. The General Assembly may continue its session so long as in its judgment the public interest may require, for a period not longer than ninety days; and each member thereof shall receive a compensation of five dollars per diem for every day he shall attend the session, but not for such days as he may be absent, unless absent on account of sickness or by leave of the House of which he is a member; and he shall also receive such mileage as may be allowed by law, not exceeding twenty cents per mile; and the presiding officer of each House shall receive an additional compensation of three dollars per day. When the General Assembly shall be convened by Proclamation of the Governor, the session shall not continue longer than thirty days, and in such case the compensation shall be the same as herein prescribed.

SEC. 16. No book, or other printed matter, not appertaining to the business of the session, shall be purchased or subscribed for, for the use of the members of the General

Assembly, or be distributed among them, at the public expense.

SEC. 17. No Senator or Delegate, after qualifying as such, notwithstanding he may hereafter resign, shall during the whole period of time for which he was elected, be eligible to any office which shall have been created, or the salary or profits of which shall have been increased, during such term.

SEC. 18. No Senator or Delegate shall be liable in any civil action or criminal prosecution whatever for words spoken in debate.

SEC. 19. Each House shall be judge of the qualifications and election of its members, as prescribed by the Constitution and Laws of the State; shall appoint its own officers, determine the rules of its own proceedings, punish a member for disorderly or disrespectful behavior, and with the consent of two-thirds of its whole number of members elected, expel a member; but no member shall be expelled a second time for the same offence.

SEC. 20. A majority of the whole number of members elected to each House shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each House may prescribe.

SEC. 21. The doors of each House and of the Committee of the Whole shall be open, except when the business is such as ought to be kept secret.

SEC. 22. Each House shall keep a Journal of its proceedings and cause the same to be published. The yeas and nays of members on any question shall, at the call of any five of them in the House of Delegates, or one in the Senate, be entered on the Journal

SEC. 23. Each House may punish by imprisonment, during the session of the General Assembly, any person, not a member, for disrespectful or disorderly behavior in its presence, or for obstructing any of its proceedings, or any of its officers in the execution of their duties; provided such imprisonment shall not at any one time exceed ten days.

SEC. 24. The House of Delegates may inquire, on the oath of witnesses, into all complaints, grievances and

offences, as the Grand Inquest of the State, and may commit any person for any crime to the public jail, there to remain until discharged by due course of law. They may examine and pass all accounts of the State, relating either to the collection or expenditure of the revenue, and appoint auditors to state and adjust the same. They may call for all public or official papers and records, and send for persons whom they may judge necessary, in the course of their inquiries, concerning affairs relating to the public interest, and may direct all office bonds which shall be made payable to the State to be sued for any breach thereof; and with the view to the more certain prevention or correction of the abuses in the expenditures of the money of the State, the General Assembly shall create, at every session thereof, a Joint Standing Committee of the Senate and House of Delegates, who shall have power to send for persons and examine them on oath, and call for public or official papers and records; and whose duty it shall be to examine and report upon all contracts made for printing, stationery, and purchases for the public offices and library, and all expenditures therein, and upon all matters of alleged abuse in expenditures to which their attention may be called by resolution of either House of the General Assembly.

SEC. 25. Neither House shall, without the consent of the other adjourn for more than three days at any one time, nor adjourn to any other place than that in which the House shall be sitting, without the concurrent vote of two-thirds of the members present.

SEC. 26. The House of Delegates shall have the sole power of impeachment in all cases; but a majority of all the members elected must concur in the impeachment. All impeachments must be tried by the Senate, and when sitting for that purpose, the Senators shall be on oath or affirmation to do justice according to the law and the evidence; but no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of all the Senators elected.

SEC. 27. Any bill may originate in either House of the General Assembly, and be altered, amended or rejected by the other; but no bill shall originate in either House during the last ten days of the session, unless two-thirds of the members elected thereto shall so determine by yeas and nays; nor shall any bill become a law until it be read on three different days of the session in each House, unless

two-thirds of the members elected to the House where such bill is pending shall so determine by yeas and nays; and no bill shall be read a third time until it shall have been actually engrossed for a third reading.

SEC. 28. No bill shall become a law unless it be passed in each House by a majority of the whole number of members elected, and on its final passage the yeas and nays be recorded; nor shall any resolution requiring the action of both Houses be passed except in the same manner.

SEC. 29. The style of all laws of this State shall be, "Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland:" and all laws shall be passed by original bill; and every law enacted by the General Assembly shall embrace but one subject, and that shall be described in its title; and no law, nor section of law, shall be revived or amended by reference to its title or section only; nor shall any law be construed by reason of its title to grant powers or confer rights which are not expressly contained in the body of the Act; and it shall be the duty of the General Assembly, in amending any article or section of the Code of Laws of this State, to enact the same as the said article or section would read when amended. And whenever the General Assembly shall enact any Public General Law, not amendatory of any section or article in the said Code, it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to enact the same, in articles and sections, in the same manner as the Code is arranged, and to provide for the publication of all additions and alterations which may be made to the said Code.

SEC. 30. Every bill, when passed by the General Assembly, and sealed with the Great Seal, shall be presented to the Governor, who, if he approves it shall sign the same in the presence of the presiding officers and chief clerks of the Senate and House of Delegates. Every law shall be recorded in the office of the Court of Appeals, and in due time be printed, published and certified under the Great Seal, to the several courts, in the same manner as has been heretofore usual in this State.

SEC. 31. No law passed by the General Assembly shall take effect until the first day of June next after the session at which it may be passed, unless it be otherwise expressly declared therein.

SEC. 32. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury of the State by any order or resolution, nor except in accordance with an appropriation by law; and every such law shall distinctly specify the sum appropriated and the object to which it shall be applied; provided, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the General Assembly from placing a contingent fund at the disposal of the Executive, who shall report to the General Assembly at each session the amount expended and the purposes to which it was applied. An accurate statement of the receipts and expenditures of the public money shall be attached to and published with the laws after each regular session of the General Assembly.

SEC. 33. The General Assembly shall not pass local or special laws in any of the following enumerated cases, viz: For extending the time for the collection of taxes; granting divorces; changing the name of any person; providing for the sale of real estate belonging to minors or other persons laboring under legal disabilities, by executors, administrators, guardians or trustees; giving effect to informal or invalid deeds or wills; refunding money paid into the State Treasury, or releasing persons from their debts or obligations to the State, unless recommended by the Governor or officers of the Treasury Department. And the General Assembly shall pass no special law for any case for which provision has been made by an existing general law. The General Assembly, at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, shall pass general laws providing for the cases enumerated in this section which are not already adequately provided for, and for all other cases where a General Law can be made applicable.

SEC. 34. No debt shall be hereafter contracted by the General Assembly unless such debt shall be authorized by a Law providing for the collection of an annual tax or taxes sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to discharge the principal thereof within fifteen years from the time of contracting the same; and the taxes laid for this purpose shall not be repealed or applied to any other object until the said debt and interest thereon shall be fully discharged. The credit of the State shall not in any manner be given, or loaned to, or in aid of any individual, association or corporation; nor shall the General Assembly have the power in any mode to involve the State in the construction of Works of Internal Improvement, nor

in granting any aid thereto, which shall involve the faith or credit of the State; nor make any appropriation therefor, except in aid of the construction of Works of Internal Improvement in the counties of St. Mary's, Charles and Calvert, which have had no direct advantage from such works as have been heretofore aided by the State; and provided, that such aid, advances or appropriations shall not exceed in the aggregate the sum of five hundred thousand dollars. And they shall not use or appropriate the proceeds of the Internal Improvement Companies, or of the State tax, now levied, or which may hereafter be levied, to pay off the public debt, or to any other purpose until the interest and debt are fully paid, or the sinking fund shall be equal to the amount of the outstanding debt; but the General Assembly may, without laying a tax, borrow an amount never to exceed fifty thousand dollars, to meet temporary deficiencies in the Treasury, and may contract debts to any amount that may be necessary for the defence of the State.

SEC. 35. No extra compensation shall be granted or allowed by the General Assembly to any Public Officer, Agent, Servant or Contractor, after the service shall have been rendered, or the contract entered into; nor shall the salary or compensation of any public officer be increased or diminished during his term of office.

SEC. 36. No Lottery grant shall ever hereafter be authorized by the General Assembly.

SEC. 37. The General Assembly shall pass no Law providing for payment, by this State for Slaves emancipated from servitude in this State; but they shall adopt such measures as they may deem expedient to obtain from the United States compensation for such Slaves, and to receive and distribute the same equitably to the persons entitled.

SEC. 38. No person shall be imprisoned for debt.

SEC. 39. The General Assembly shall grant no charter for Banking purposes, nor renew any Banking Corporation now in existence, except upon the condition that the Stockholders shall be liable to the amount of their respective share or shares of stock in such Banking Institution for all its debts and liabilities upon note, bill or otherwise; the books, papers and accounts of all Banks shall be open to inspection, under such regulations as may be prescribed by Law.

SEC. 40. The General Assembly shall enact no Law authorizing private property to be taken for public use, without just compensation, as agreed upon between the parties, or awarded by a jury, being first paid, or tendered to the party entitled to such compensation.

SEC. 41. Any citizen of this State who shall, after the adoption of this Constitution, either in or out of this State, fight a duel with deadly weapons, or send or accept a challenge so to do, or who shall act as a second, or knowingly aid or assist in any manner those offending, shall ever thereafter be incapable of holding any office of profit or trust under this State, unless relieved from the disability by an Act of the Legislature.

SEC. 42. The General Assembly shall pass Laws necessary for the preservation of the purity of elections.

SEC. 43. The property of the wife shall be protected from the debts of her husband.

SEC. 44. Laws shall be passed by the General Assembly to protect from execution a reasonable amount of the property of the debtor, not exceeding in value the sum of five hundred dollars.

SEC. 45. The General Assembly shall provide a simple and uniform system of charges in the offices of clerks of Courts, and Registers of Wills, in the Counties of this State, and City of Baltimore, and for the collection thereof; provided, the amount of compensation to any of the said officers, in the various Counties, shall not exceed the sum of three thousand dollars a year, and in the city of Baltimore thirty-five hundred dollars a year, over and above office expenses, and compensation to assistants; and provided further, that such compensation of Clerks, Registers, assistants and office expenses shall always be paid out of the fees, or receipts of the offices, respectively.

SEC. 46. The General Assembly shall have power to receive from the United States any grant or donation of land, money, or securities for any purpose designated by the United States, and shall administer, or distribute the same according to the conditions of the said grant.

SEC. 47. The General Assembly shall make provisions for all cases of contested elections of any of the officers not herein provided for.

SEC. 48. Corporations may be formed under general laws, but shall not be created by special act, except for municipal purposes, and except in cases where no general Laws exist, providing for the creation of corporations of the same general character as the corporation proposed to be created; and any act of incorporation passed in violation of this section shall be void; all charters granted or adopted in pursuance of this section, and all charters heretofore granted and created subject to repeal or modification, may be altered from time to time, or be repealed; provided, nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend to banks, or the incorporation thereof; the General Assembly shall not alter or amend the charter of any corporation existing at the time of the adoption of this Article, or pass any other general or special Law for the benefit of such corporation, except upon the condition that such corporation shall surrender all claim to exemption from taxation or from the repeal or modification of its charter, and that such corporation shall thereafter hold its charter subject to the provisions of this Constitution; and any corporation chartered by this State which shall accept, use, enjoy or in anywise avail itself of any rights, privileges, or advantages that may hereafter be granted or conferred by any general or special Act, shall be conclusively presumed to have thereby surrendered any exemption from taxation to which it may be entitled under its charter, and shall be thereafter subject to taxation as if no such exemption has been granted by its charter.

SEC. 49. The General Assembly shall have power to regulate by Law, not inconsistent with this Constitution, all matters which relate to the Judges of Election, time, place and manner of holding elections in this State, and of making returns thereof.

SEC. 50. It shall be the duty of the General Assembly, at its first session, held after the adoption of this Constitution, to provide by law for the punishment, by fine or imprisonment in the Penitentiary, or both, in the discretion of the Court, of any person, who shall bribe, or attempt to bribe any Executive, or Judicial officer of the State of Maryland, or any member, or officer of the General Assembly of the State of Maryland, or of any Municipal Corporation in the State of Maryland, or any executive officer of such corporation, in order to influence him in the performance of any

of his official duties; and also, to provide by Law for the punishment, by fine, or imprisonment in the Penitentiary, or both, in the discretion of the Court, of any of said officers, or members, who shall demand or receive any bribe, fee, reward or testimonial, for the performance of his official duties, or for neglecting or failing to perform the same; and, also, to provide by Law for compelling any person, so bribing, or attempting to bribe, or so demanding or receiving a bribe, fee, reward or testimonial, to testify against any person or persons who may have committed any of said offences; provided, that any person so compelled to testify shall be exempted from trial and punishment for the offence of which he may have been guilty; and any person convicted of such offence shall, as part of the punishment thereof, be forever disfranchised and disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit in this State.

SEC. 51. The personal property of residents in this State shall be subject to taxation in the county or city where the resident *bona fide* resides for the greater part of the year for which the tax may or shall be levied, and not elsewhere, except goods and chattels permanently located, which shall be taxed in the city or county where they are so located; but the General Assembly may by law provide for the taxation of mortgages upon property in this State and the debts secured thereby in the county or city where such property is situated.

SEC. 52. The General Assembly shall appropriate no money out of the Treasury for payment of any private claim against the State exceeding three hundred dollars, unless said claim shall have been first presented to the Comptroller of the Treasury, together with the proofs upon which the same is founded, and reported upon by him.

SEC. 53. No person shall be incompetent, as a witness, on account of race or color, unless hereafter so declared by Act of the General Assembly.

SEC. 54. No County of this State shall contract any debt, or obligation, in the construction of any Railroad, Canal, or other Work of Internal Improvement, nor give, or loan its credit to, or in aid of any association, or corporation, unless authorized by an Act of the General Assembly, which shall be published for two months before the next election for members of the House of Delegates in the newspaper pub-

lished in such County, and shall also be approved by a majority of all the members elected to each House of the General Assembly, at its next session after said election.

SEC. 55. The General Assembly shall pass no law suspending the privilege of the Writ of *Habeas Corpus*.

SEC. 56. The General Assembly shall have power to pass all such Laws as may be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the powers vested by this Constitution, in any Department or office of the Government, and the duties imposed upon them thereby.

SEC. 57. The Legal rate of interest shall be *six per cent. per annum*, unless otherwise provided by the General Assembly.

SEC. 58. The Legislature, at its first session after the ratification of this Constitution, shall provide by Law for State and municipal taxation upon the revenues accruing from business done in the State by all foreign corporations.

SEC. 59. The office of "State Pension Commissioner" is hereby abolished; and the Legislature shall pass no law creating such office, or establishing any general pension system within this State.

ARTICLE IV.

JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT.

Part I.—General Provisions.

SECTION 1. The Judicial power of this State shall be vested in a Court of Appeals, Circuit Courts, Orphans' Courts, such Courts for the City of Baltimore as are hereinafter provided for, and Justices of the Peace; all said Courts shall be courts of Record, and each shall have a seal to be used in the authentication of all process issuing therefrom. The process and official character of Justices of the Peace shall be authenticated as hath heretofore been practiced in this State, or may hereafter be prescribed by Law.

SEC. 2. The Judges of all of the said Courts shall be citizens of the State of Maryland, and qualified voters under this Constitution, and shall have resided therein not less than five years, and not less than six months next pre-

eeding their election or appointment in the judicial circuit, as the case may be, for which they may be respectively elected or appointed. They shall be not less than thirty years of age at the time of their election or appointment, and shall be selected from those who have been admitted to practice Law in this State, and who are most distinguished for integrity, wisdom and sound legal knowledge.

SEC. 3. The Judges of the said several Courts shall be elected in the Counties by the qualified voters in their respective Judicial Circuits, as hereinafter provided, at the general election to be held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November next, and in the City of Baltimore, on the fourth Wednesday of October next. Each of the said judges shall hold his office for the term of fifteen years from the time of his election, and until his successor is elected and qualified, or until he shall have attained the age of seventy years, whichever may first happen, and be re-eligible thereto until he shall have attained the age of seventy years, and not thereafter; but in case of any Judge who shall attain the age of seventy years whilst in office, such Judge may be continued in office by the General Assembly for such further time as they may think fit, not to exceed the term for which he was elected, by a resolution to be passed at the session next preceeding his attaining said age. In case of the inability of any of said Judges to discharge his duties with efficiency, by reason of continued sickness, or of physical or mental infirmity, it shall be in the power of the General Assembly, two-thirds of the members of each House concurring, with the approval of the Governor, to retire said Judge from office.

SEC. 4. Any Judge shall be removed from office by the Governor, on conviction in a Court of Law, of incompetency, of wilful neglect of duty, misbehavior in office, or any other crime, or on impeachment, according to this Constitution, or the Laws of the State; or on the address of the General Assembly, two-thirds of each House concurring in such address, and the accused having been notified of the charges against him, and having had opportunity of making his defence.

SEC. 5. After the election for Judges, as hereinbefore provided, there shall be held in this State, in every fifteenth year thereafter, on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November of such year, an election for Judges as herein

provided; and in case of death, resignation, removal or disqualification by reason of age or otherwise of any Judge, the Governor shall appoint a person duly qualified to fill said office, who shall hold the same until the next General Election for members of the General Assembly, when a successor shall be elected, whose term of office shall be the same as heretofore provided, and upon the expiration of the term of fifteen years for which any Judge may be elected to fill a vacancy, an election for his successor shall take place at the next General Election for members of the General Assembly to occur upon or after the expiration of his said term; and the Governor shall appoint a person duly qualified to hold said office from the expiration of such term of fifteen years until the election and qualification of his successor.*

SEC. 6. All Judges shall, by virtue of their offices, be Conservators of the Peace throughout the State; and no fees, or perquisites, commission, or reward of any kind, shall be allowed to any Judge in this State, besides his annual salary, for the discharge of any Judicial duty.

SEC. 7. No Judge shall sit in any case wherein he may be interested, or where either of the parties may be connected with him, by affinity or consanguinity, within such degrees as now are or may hereafter be prescribed by Law, or where he shall have been of counsel in the case.

SEC. 8. The parties to any cause may submit the same to the Court for determination, without the aid of a jury; and in all suits or actions at law, issues from the Orphans' Court or from any Court sitting in Equity, and in all cases of presentments or indictments for offences which are or may be punishable by death pending in any of the Courts of Law of this State having jurisdiction thereof, upon suggestion in writing under oath of either of the parties to said proceedings, that such party cannot have a fair and impartial trial in the Court in which the same may be pending, the said Court shall order and direct the Record of Proceedings in such Suit or Action, Issue, Presentment or Indictment, to be transmitted to some other Court having jurisdiction in such case, for trial; but in all other cases of Presentment or Indictment pending in any of the Courts of Law in this

*Thus amended by Act of 1880, ch. 417, ratified by the people at November election, 1881.

State having jurisdiction thereof, in addition to the suggestion in writing of either of the parties to such Presentment or Indictment that such party cannot have a fair and impartial trial in the Court in which the same may be pending, it shall be necessary for the party making such suggestion to make it satisfactorily appear to the Court that such suggestion is true, or that there is reasonable ground for the same; and thereupon the said Court shall order and direct the Record of Proceedings in such Presentment or Indictment to be transmitted to some other Court having jurisdiction in such cases for trial; and such right of removal shall exist upon suggestion in cases when all the Judges of said Court may be disqualified, under the provisions of this Constitution, to sit in any case; and said Court to which the Record of Proceedings in such Suit or Action, Issue, Presentment or Indictment may be so transmitted, shall hear and determine the same in like manner, as if such Suit or Action, Issue, Presentment or Indictment had been originally instituted therein; and the General Assembly shall make such modification of existing law as may be necessary to regulate and give force to this provision.*

SEC. 9. The Judge or Judges of any Court may appoint such officers for their respective Courts as may be found necessary; and such officers of the Courts in the City of Baltimore shall be appointed by the Judges of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City. It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to prescribe by law a fixed compensation for all such officers; and said Judge or Judges shall, from time to time, investigate the expenses, cost and charges of their respective Courts, with a view to a change or reduction thereof, and report the result of such investigation to the General Assembly for its action.

SEC. 10. The Clerks of the several Courts created or continued by this Constitution shall have charge and custody of the records and other papers; shall perform all the duties, and be allowed the fees which appertain to their several offices, as the same now are or may hereafter be regulated by law. And the office and business of said Clerks, in all their departments, shall be subject to the visitatorial power of the Judges of their respective Courts, who shall exercise the same, from time to time, so as to

*Thus amended by Act of 1874, ch. 364, ratified by the people at November election, 1875.

insure the faithful performance of the duties of said offices; and it shall be the duties of the Judges of said Courts, respectively, to make from time to time such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for the government of said Clerks, and for the performance of the duties of their offices, which shall have the force of law until repealed or modified by the General Assembly.

SEC. 11. The election for Judges hereinbefore provided, and all elections for Clerks, Registers of Wills and other officers provided in this Constitution, except State's Attorneys, shall be certified, and the returns made by the Clerks of the Circuit Courts for the Counties, and the Clerk of the Superior Court of Baltimore City, respectively, to the Governor, who shall issue commissions to the different persons for the offices to which they shall have been, respectively, elected; and in all such elections the person having the greatest number of votes shall be declared to be elected.

SEC. 12. If in any case of election for Judges, Clerks of the Courts of Law, and Registers of Wills, the opposing candidates shall have an equal number of votes, it shall be the duty of the Governor to order a new election; and in case of any contested election the Governor shall send the returns to the House of Delegates, which shall judge of the election and qualification of the candidates at such election; and if the judgment shall be against the one who has been returned elected, or the one who has been commissioned by the Governor, the House of Delegates shall order a new election with thirty days.

SEC. 13. All Public Commissions and Grants shall run thus: "The State of Maryland, &c.," and shall be signed by the Governor, with the Seal of the State annexed; all writs and process shall run in the same style, and be tested, sealed and signed as heretofore, or as may hereafter be provided by law; and all indictments shall conclude, "against the peace, government and dignity of the State."

Part II.—Court of Appeals.

SEC. 14. The Court of Appeals shall be composed of the Chief Judges of the first seven of the several Judicial Circuits of the State, and a Judge from the City of Baltimore specially elected thereto, one of whom shall be designated

by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, as the Chief Judge; and in all cases, until action by the Senate can be had, the Judge so designated by the Governor shall act as Chief Judge. The Judge of the Court of Appeals from the City of Baltimore shall be elected by the qualified voters of said city at the election of Judges to be held therein, as hereinbefore provided; and in addition to his duties as Judge of the Court of Appeals shall perform such other duties as the General Assembly shall prescribe. The jurisdiction of said Court of Appeals shall be co-extensive with the limits of the State, and such as now is or may hereafter be prescribed by Law. It shall hold its sessions in the City of Annapolis, on the second Monday in January,* the first Monday in April and the first Monday in October of each and every year, or at such other times as the General Assembly may by Law direct. Its sessions shall continue not less than ten months in the year, if the business before it shall so require; and it shall be competent for the Judges, temporarily, to transfer their sittings elsewhere, upon sufficient cause.

SEC. 15. Four of said Judges shall constitute a quorum; no cause shall be decided without the concurrence of at least three; but the Judge who heard the cause below shall not participate in the decision; in every case an opinion, in writing, shall be filed within three months after the argument or submission of the cause; and the judgment of the Court shall be final and conclusive; and all causes shall stand for hearing at the first term after the transmission of the record.

SEC. 16. Provision shall be made by law for publishing report of all causes argued and determined in the Court of Appeals, which the Judges shall designate as proper for publication.

SEC. 17. There shall be a Clerk of the Court of Appeals, who shall be elected by the legal and qualified voters of the State, who shall hold his office for six years, and until his successor is duly qualified; he shall be subject to removal by the said Court for incompetency, neglect of duty, misdemeanor in office, or such other cause, or causes, as may be prescribed by law; and in case of a vacancy in

*Thus amended by Act of 1886, ch. 185.

the office of said Clerk, the Court of Appeals shall appoint a Clerk of said Court, who shall hold his office until the election and qualification of his successor, who shall be elected at the next general election for members of the General Assembly; and the person so elected shall hold his office for the term of six years from the time of election.

SEC. 18. It shall be the duty of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, as soon after their election, under this Constitution, as practicable, to make and publish rules and regulations for the prosecution of appeals to said appellate Court, whereby they shall prescribe the periods within which appeals may be taken, what part or parts of the proceedings in the Court below shall constitute the record on appeal and the manner in which such appeals shall be brought to hearing or determination, and shall regulate, generally, the practice of said Court of Appeals, so as to prevent delays and promote brevity in all records and proceedings brought into said Court, and to abolish and avoid all unnecessary costs and expenses in the prosecution of Appeals therein; and the said Judges shall make such reductions in the fees and expenses of the said Court as they may deem advisable. It shall also be the duty of said Judges of the Court of Appeals, as soon after their election as practicable, to devise, and promulgate by rules, or orders, forms and modes of framing and filing bills, answers and other proceedings and pleadings in Equity; and also forms and modes of taking and obtaining evidence, to be used in Equity cases; and to revise and regulate, generally, the practice in the Courts of Equity of this State, so as to prevent delays, and to promote brevity and conciseness in all pleadings and proceedings therein, and to abolish all unnecessary costs and expenses attending the same. And all rules and regulations hereby directed to be made shall, when made, have the force of Law, until rescinded, changed or modified by the said Judges, or the General Assembly.

Part III.—Circuit Courts.

SEC. 19. The State shall be divided into Eight Judicial Circuits, in manner following, viz: The Counties of Worcester, Somerset, Dorchester and Wicomico,* shall consti-

*Wicomico formed since the adoption of this Constitution.

tute the First Circuit; the Counties of Caroline, Talbot, Queen Anne's, Kent and Cecil, the Second; the Counties of Baltimore and Harford, the Third; the Counties of Allegany, Washington and Garrett,* the Fourth; the Counties of Carroll, Howard and Anne Arundel, the Fifth; the Counties of Montgomery and Frederick, the Sixth; the Counties of Prince George's, Charles, Calvert and St. Mary's, the Seventh, and Baltimore City, the Eighth.

SEC. 20. A Court shall be held in each County of the State, to be styled the Circuit Court for the County in which it may be held. The said Circuit Courts shall have and exercise, in the respective Counties, all the power, authority and jurisdiction, original and appellate, which the present Circuit Courts of the State now have and exercise, or which may hereafter be prescribed by Law.

SEC. 21. For each of the said Circuits (excepting the Eighth) there shall be a Chief Judge and two Associate Judges, to be styled Judges of the Circuit Court, to be elected or appointed as herein provided. And no two of said Associate Judges shall at the time of their election or appointment, or during the term for which they may have been elected, or appointed, reside in the same County. If two or more persons shall be candidates for Associate Judge in the same County, the one only in said County shall be declared elected who has the highest number of votes in the Circuit. In case any two candidates for Associate Judge, residing in the same County, shall have an equal number of votes, greater than any other candidate for Associate Judge in the Circuit, it shall be the duty of the Governor to order a new election for one Associate Judge; but the person residing in any other County of the Circuit, and who has the next highest number of votes, shall be declared elected. The said Judges shall hold not less than two terms of the Circuit Court in each of the Counties, composing their respective Circuits, at such times as are now, or may hereafter be prescribed, to which Jurors shall be summoned; and in those Counties where only two such terms are held, two other and intermediate terms, to which Jurors shall not be summoned; they may alter or fix the times for holding any or all terms until otherwise prescribed, and shall adopt rules to the end that all business not requiring

*Garrett formed since the adoption of this Constitution.

the interposition of a Jury shall be, as far as practicable, disposed of at said intermediate term. One Judge in each of the above Circuits shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of any business; and the said Judges, or any of them, may hold Special Terms of their Courts, whenever, in their discretion, the business of the several Counties renders such terms necessary.

SEC. 22. Where any term is held, or trial conducted by less than the whole number of said Circuit Judges, upon the decision or determination of any point or question by the Court, it shall be competent to the party against whom the ruling or decision is made, upon motion, to have the point or question reserved for the consideration of the three Judges of the Circuit, who shall constitute a Court in *banc* for such purpose; and the motion for such reservation shall be entered of record during the sitting at which such decision may be made; and the several Circuit Courts shall regulate, by rules, the mode and manner in presenting such points or questions to the Court in *banc*, and the decision of said Court in *banc* shall be the effective decision in the premises, and conclusive, as against the party at whose motion said points or questions were reserved; but such decision in *banc* shall not preclude the right of appeal, or writ of error to the adverse party, in those cases, civil or criminal, in which appeal or writ of error to the Court of Appeals may be allowed by law. The right of having questions reserved shall not, however, apply to trials of Appeals from judgments of Justices of the Peace, nor to Criminal cases below the grade of felony, except when the punishment is confinement in the penitentiary; and this section shall be subject to such provisions as may hereafter be made by law.

SEC. 23. The Judges of the respective Circuit Courts of this State, and of the Courts of Baltimore City, shall render their decisions in all cases argued before them, or submitted for their judgment, within two months after the same shall have been so argued or submitted.

SEC. 24. The salary of each Chief Judge, and of the Judge of the Court of Appeals from the City of Baltimore shall be three thousand five hundred dollars, and of each Associate Judge of the Circuit Court, shall be two thousand eight hundred dollars per annum, payable quarterly,

and shall not be diminished during his continuance in office.

SEC. 25. There shall be a Clerk of the Circuit Court for each County, who shall be elected by a plurality of the qualified voters of said County, and shall hold his office for six years from the time of his election, and until his successor is elected and qualified, and be re-eligible, subject to be removed for wilful neglect of duty or other misdemeanor in office, on conviction in a Court of Law. In case of a vacancy in the office of Clerk of a Circuit Court, the Judges of said Court shall have power to fill such vacancy until the general election for Delegates to the General Assembly, to be held next thereafter, when a successor shall be elected for the term of six years.

SEC. 26. The said Clerks shall appoint, subject to the confirmation of the Judges of their respective Courts, as many deputies under them as the said Judges shall deem necessary to perform, together with themselves, the duties of the said office, who shall be removable by the said Judges for incompetency, on neglect of duty, and whose compensation shall be according to existing or future provisions of the General Assembly.

Part IV.—Courts of Baltimore City.

SEC. 27. There shall be in the Eighth Judicial Circuit six courts, to be styled the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City, the Superior Court of Baltimore City, the Court of Common Pleas, the Baltimore City Court, the Circuit Court of Baltimore City, and the Criminal Court of Baltimore.

SEC. 28. The Superior Court of Baltimore City, the Court of Common Pleas, and the Baltimore City Court shall each have concurrent jurisdiction in all civil common law cases, and concurrently all the jurisdiction which the Superior Court of Baltimore City and the Court of Common Pleas now have, except jurisdiction in Equity, and except in applications for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland, and in cases of Appeal from judgments of Justices of the Peace in said city, whether civil or criminal, or arising under the ordinances of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, of all of which appeal cases the Baltimore City Court shall have exclusive jurisdiction; and

the said Court of Common Pleas shall have exclusive jurisdiction in all applications for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland, and the supervision and control of the Trustees thereof.

SEC. 29. The Circuit Court of Baltimore City shall have exclusive jurisdiction in Equity within the limits of said city, and all such jurisdiction as the present Circuit Court of Baltimore City has; provided, the said Court shall not have jurisdiction in applications for the writ of *habeas corpus* in cases of persons charged with criminal offenses.

SEC. 30. The Criminal Court of Baltimore shall have and exercise all the jurisdiction now held and exercised by the Criminal Court of Baltimore, except in such Appeal Cases as are herein assigned to the Baltimore City Court.

SEC. 31. There shall be elected by the legal and qualified voters of said city, at the elections hereinbefore provided for, one Chief Judge and four Associate Judges, who, together, shall constitute the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City, and shall hold their offices for the term of fifteen years, subject to the provisions of this Constitution, with regard to the election and qualifications of Judges, and their removal from office, and shall exercise the jurisdiction, hereinafter specified, and shall each receive an annual salary of three thousand five hundred dollars, payable quarterly, which shall not be diminished during their term of office; but authority is hereby given to the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore to pay to each of the said Judges an annual addition of five hundred dollars to their respective salaries; provided, that the same, being once granted, shall not be diminished, nor increased, during the continuance of said Judge in office.

SEC. 32. It shall be the duty of the said Supreme Bench of Baltimore City, as soon as the Judges thereof shall be elected and duly qualified, and from time to time, to provide for the holding of each of the aforesaid Courts, by the assignment of one or more of their number to each of the said Courts, who may sit either separately or together in the trial of cases; and the said Supreme Bench of Baltimore City may, from time to time, change the said assignment, as circumstances may require, and the public interest may demand; and the Judge or Judges, so assigned to the said several Courts, shall, when holding the same, have all

the powers and exercise all the jurisdiction which may belong to the Court so being held; and it shall also be the duty of the said Supreme Bench of Baltimore City, in case of the sickness, absence or disability of any Judge or Judges assigned as aforesaid, to provide for the hearing of the cases, or transaction of the business assigned to said Judge or Judges, as aforesaid, before some one, or more, of the Judges of said Court.

SEC. 33. The said Supreme Bench of Baltimore City shall have power, and it shall be its duty, to provide for the holding of as many general terms as the performance of its duties may require, such general terms to be held by not less than three Judges; to make all needful rules and regulations for the conduct of business in each of the said Courts during the session thereof, and in vacation, or in Chambers, before any of said Judges;* and shall also have jurisdiction to hear and determine all motions for a new trial in cases tried in the Criminal Court, where such motions arise either on questions of fact, or for misdirection upon any matters of law, and all motions in arrest of judgment, or upon any matters of law determined by the said Judge or Judges, while holding said Criminal Court; and the said Supreme Bench of Baltimore City shall make all needful rules and regulations for the hearing before it of all said matters; and the same right of appeal to the Court of Appeals shall be allowed from the determination of the said Court on such matters, as would have been the right of the parties if said matters had been decided by the Court in which said cases were tried. The Judge before whom any case may hereafter be tried, in either the Baltimore City Court, the Superior Court of Baltimore City or in the Court of Common Pleas, shall have exclusive jurisdiction to hear and determine; and the said Judge shall hear and determine all motions for a new trial when such motions arise, either on questions of fact or for misdirection upon any matters of law; and all motions in arrest of judgment or upon any matters of law determined by the said Judge; and all such motions shall be heard and determined within thirty days after they are heard.

SEC. 34. No appeal shall lie to the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City from the decision of the Judge or the

*Amended by Act of 1870, chapter 177.

Judges holding the Baltimore City Court in case of appeal from a Justice of the Peace; but the decision by said Judge or Judges shall be final; and all writs and other process issued out of either of said Courts, requiring attestation, shall be attested in the name of the Chief Judge of the said Supreme Bench of Baltimore City.

SEC. 35. Three of the Judges of said Supreme Bench of Baltimore City shall constitute a quorum of said Court.

SEC. 36. All causes depending, at the adoption of this Constitution, in the Superior Court of Baltimore City, the Court of Common Pleas, the Criminal Court of Baltimore, and the Circuit Court of Baltimore City, shall be proceeded in, and prosecuted to final judgment or decree, in the Courts, respectively, of the same name established by this Constitution, except cases belonging to that class, jurisdiction over which is by this Constitution transferred to the Baltimore City Court, all of which shall, together with all cases now pending in the City Court of Baltimore, be proceeded in and prosecuted to final judgment in said Baltimore City Court.

SEC. 37. There shall be a Clerk of each of the said Courts of Baltimore City, except the Supreme Bench, who shall be elected by the legal and qualified voters of said city, at the election to be held in said city, on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and shall hold his office for six years from the time of his election, and until his successor is elected and qualified, and be re-eligible thereto, subject to be removed for wilful neglect of duty or other misdemeanor in office, on conviction in a Court of Law. The salary of each of the said Clerks shall be thirty-five hundred dollars a year, payable only out of the fees and receipts collected by the Clerks of said city, and they shall be entitled to no other perquisites or compensation. In case of a vacancy in the office of Clerk of any of said Courts, the Judges of said Supreme Bench of Baltimore City shall have power to fill such vacancy until the general election of Delegates to the General Assembly to be held next thereafter, when a Clerk of said Court shall be elected to serve for six years thereafter; and the provisions of this Article in relation to the appointment of Deputies by the Clerks of the Circuit Courts in the counties shall apply to the Clerks of the Courts in Baltimore City.

SEC. 38. The Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas shall have authority to issue within said city, all marriage and other licenses required by Law, subject to such provisions as are now or may be prescribed by Law. The Clerk of the Superior Court of said city shall receive and record all deeds, conveyances and other papers which are or may be required by Law to be recorded in said city. He shall also have custody of all papers connected with the proceedings on the Law or Equity side of Baltimore County Court and of the dockets thereof, so far as the same have relation to the City of Baltimore, and shall also discharge the duties of Clerk to the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City, unless otherwise provided by Law.

Amendment adopted at the General Election held November, 1893.

SEC. 39. The General Assembly shall, as often as it may think the same proper and expedient, provide by Law for the election of an additional Judge of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City, and whenever provision is so made by the General Assembly, there shall be elected by the voters of said City another Judge of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City, who shall be subject to the same constitutional provisions, hold his office for the same term of years, receive the same compensation, and have the same *powers as are, or shall be provided by the Constitution or Laws of this State, for the Judges of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City, and the General Assembly may provide by Laws, or the Supreme Bench by its rules, for requiring causes in any of the Courts of Baltimore City to be tried before the Court without a jury, unless the litigants or some one of them shall within such reasonable time or times as may be prescribed, elect to have their causes tried before a jury. And the General Assembly may reapportion, change or enlarge the jurisdiction of the several Courts in said city.

Part V.—Orphans' Court.

SEC. 40. The qualified voters of the City of Baltimore, and of the several counties, shall on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November next, and on the same day in every fourth year thereafter, elect three men to be

**Vide Engrossed bill.*

Judges of the Orphans' Court of said city and counties, respectively, who shall be citizens of the State, and residents for the twelve months preceding in the city, or county, for which they may be elected. They shall have all the powers now vested in the Orphans' Courts of the State, subject to such changes as the Legislature may prescribe. Each of said Judges shall be paid a per diem for the time they are actually in session, to be regulated by Law, and to be paid by the said city, or counties, respectively. In case of a vacancy in the office of Judge of the Orphans' Court, the Governor shall appoint, subject to confirmation or rejection by the Senate, some suitable person to fill the same for the residue of the term.

SEC. 41. There shall be a Register of Wills in each county of the State, and the City of Baltimore, to be elected by the legal and qualified voters of said counties and cities, respectively, who shall hold his office for six years from the time of his election, and until his successor is elected and qualified; he shall be re-eligible, and subject at all times to removal for wilful neglect of duty, or misdemeanor in office in the same manner that the Clerks of Courts are removable. In the event of any vacancy in the office of the Register of Wills, said vacancy shall be filled by the Judges of the Orphans' Court, in which such vacancy occurs, until the next general election for Delegates to the General Assembly, when a Register shall be elected to serve for six years thereafter.

Part VI.—Justices of the Peace

SEC. 42. The Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint such number of Justices of the Peace, and the County Commissioners of the several counties, and the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, respectively, shall appoint such number of Constables, for the several Election Districts of the counties and wards of the City of Baltimore, as are now or may hereafter be prescribed by Law; and Justices of the Peace and Constables so appointed shall be subject to removal by the Judge or Judges having criminal jurisdiction in the county or city, for incompetency, wilful neglect of duty, or misdemeanor in office, on conviction in a Court of Law. The Justices of the Peace and Constables so appointed and commissioned shall be Conservators of the Peace; shall

hold their office for two years, and shall have jurisdiction, duties and compensation, subject to such right of appeal in all cases from the judgment of Justices of the Peace, as hath been heretofore exercised, or shall be hereafter prescribed by Law.

SEC. 43. In the event of a vacancy in the office of a Justice of the Peace, the Governor shall appoint a person to serve as Justice of the Peace for the residue of the term; and in case of a vacancy in the office of Constable, the County Commissioners of the county in which the vacancy occurs, or the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, as the case may be, shall appoint a person to serve as Constable for the residue of the term.

Part VII.—Sheriffs.

SEC. 44. There shall be elected in each County, and in the City of Baltimore, in every second year, one person, resident in said County or City, above the age of twenty-five years, and at least five years preceding his election a citizen of this State, to the office of Sheriff. He shall hold his office for two years, and until his successor is duly elected and qualified; shall be ineligible for two years thereafter; shall give such bond, exercise such powers, and perform such duties as now are or may hereafter be fixed by law. In case of a vacancy by death, resignation, refusal to serve, or neglect to qualify, or give bond, or by disqualification, or removal from the County or City, the Governor shall appoint a person to be Sheriff for the remainder of the official term.

SEC. 45. Coroners, Elisors and Notaries Public may be appointed for each County and the City of Baltimore, in the manner, for the purpose, and with the powers now fixed, or which may hereafter be prescribed by Law.

ARTICLE V.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL AND STATE'S ATTORNEYS.

Attorney-General.

SECTION 1. There shall be an Attorney-General elected by the qualified voters of the State, on general tickets, on

the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and on the same day in every fourth year thereafter, who shall hold his office for four years from the time of his election and qualification, and until his successor is elected and qualified, and shall be re-eligible thereto, and shall be subject to removal for incompetency, wilful neglect of duty, or misdemeanor in office, on conviction in a court of law.

SEC. 2. All elections for Attorney-General shall be certified to, and returns made thereof by the Clerks of the Circuit Courts for the several Counties, and the Clerk of the Superior Court of Baltimore City, to the Governor of the State, whose duty it shall be to decide on the election and qualification of the person returned; and in case of a tie between two or more persons, to designate which of said persons shall qualify as Attorney-General, and to administer the oath of office to the person elected.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the Attorney-General to prosecute and defend on the part of the State all cases, which at the time of his appointment and qualification, and which thereafter may be depending in the Court of Appeals, or in the Supreme Court of the United States by or against the State, or wherein the State may be interested; and he shall give his opinion in writing whenever required by the General Assembly, or either branch thereof, the Governor, the Comptroller, the Treasurer, or any State's Attorney, on any legal matter, or subject depending before them, or either of them; and when required by the Governor, or the General Assembly, he shall aid any State's Attorney in prosecuting any suit or action brought by the State in any Court of this State, and he shall commence and prosecute or defend any suit or action in any of said Courts, on the part of the State, which the General Assembly or the Governor, acting according to law, shall direct to be commenced, prosecuted or defended; and he shall receive for his services an annual salary of three thousand dollars; but he shall not be entitled to receive any fees, perquisites or rewards whatever, in addition to the salary aforesaid, for the performance of any official duty; nor have power to appoint any agent, representative or deputy, under any circumstances whatever; nor shall the Governor employ any additional counsel in any case whatever, unless authorized by the General Assembly.

SEC. 4. No person shall be eligible to the office of Attorney-General who is not a citizen of this State, and a qualified voter therein, and has not resided and practised Law in this State for at least ten years.

SEC. 5. In case of vacancy in the office of Attorney-General, occasioned by death, resignation, removal from the State or from office, or other disqualification, the said vacancy shall be filled by the Governor for the residue of the term thus made vacant.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Court of Appeals and the Commissioner of the Land Office, respectively, whenever a case shall be brought into said Court or office, in which the State is a party or has interest, immediately to notify the Attorney-General thereof.

The State's Attorneys.

SEC. 7. There shall be an Attorney for the State in each County and the City of Baltimore, to be styled "The State's Attorney," who shall be elected by the voters thereof, respectively, on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and on the same day every fourth year thereafter; and shall hold his office for four years from the first Monday in January next ensuing his election, and until his successor shall be elected and qualified, and shall be re-eligible thereto and be subject to removal therefrom for incompetency, wilful neglect of duty or misdemeanor in office, on conviction in a Court of Law, or by a vote of two-thirds of the Senate, on the recommendation of the Attorney-General.

SEC. 8. All elections for the State's Attorney shall be certified to and returns made thereof by the Clerks of the said counties and cities to the Judges thereof having criminal jurisdiction, respectively, whose duty it shall be to decide upon the elections and qualifications of the persons returned; and in case of a tie between two or more persons, to designate which of said persons shall qualify as State's Attorney, and to administer the oaths of office to the persons elected.

SEC. 9. The State's Attorney shall perform such duties and receive such fees and commissions as are now or may hereafter be prescribed by Law; and if any State's Attor-

ney shall receive any other fee or reward than such as is or may be allowed by Law, he shall, on conviction thereof, be removed from office; *provided*, that the State's Attorney for Baltimore City shall have power to appoint one Deputy, at a salary of not more than fifteen hundred dollars per annum, to be paid by the State's Attorney out of the fees of his office, as has heretofore been practised.

SEC. 10. No person shall be eligible to the office of State's Attorney who has not been admitted to practice Law in this State, and who has not resided for at least two years in the county or city in which he may be elected.

SEC. 11. In case of vacancy in the office of State's Attorney, or his removal from the county or city in which he shall have been elected, or on his conviction as herein specified, the said vacancy shall be filled by the Judge of the county or city, respectively, having criminal jurisdiction, in which said vacancy shall occur, for the residue of the term thus made vacant.

SEC. 12. The State's Attorney in each county, and the City of Baltimore, shall have authority to collect, and give receipt, in the name of the State, for such sums of money as may be collected by him, and forthwith make return of and pay over the same to the proper accounting officer. And the State's Attorney of each county, and of the City of Baltimore, before he shall enter on the discharge of his duties, shall execute a bond to the State of Maryland, for the faithful performance of his duties, in the penalty of ten thousand dollars, with two or more sureties, to be approved by the Judge of the Court having criminal jurisdiction in said counties or city.

ARTICLE VI.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. There shall be a Treasury Department, consisting of a Comptroller; chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at each regular election of members of the House of Delegates, who shall receive an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars; and a Treasurer to be appointed by the two Houses of the Legislature, at each

regular session thereof, on joint ballot, who shall receive an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars; and the terms of office of the said Comptroller and Treasurer shall be for two years, and until their successors shall qualify; and neither of the said officers shall be allowed, or receive any fees, commissions or perquisites of any kind, in addition to his salary, for the performance of any duty or services whatsoever. In case of a vacancy in either of the offices by death, or otherwise, the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall fill such vacancy by appointment, to continue until another election, or a choice by the Legislature, as the case may be, and until the qualification of the successor. The Comptroller and the Treasurer shall keep their offices at the seat of Government, and shall take such oath, and enter into such bonds for the faithful discharge of their duties as are now, or may hereafter be, prescribed by law.

SEC. 2. The Comptroller shall have the general superintendence of the fiscal affairs of the State; he shall digest and prepare plans for the improvement and management of the revenue, and for the support of the public credit; prepare and report estimates of the revenue and expenditures of the State; superintend and enforce the prompt collection of all taxes and revenue; adjust and settle, on terms prescribed by law, with delinquent collectors and receivers of taxes and State revenue; preserve all public accounts; decide on the forms of keeping and stating accounts; grant, under regulations prescribed by law, all warrants for money to be paid out of the Treasury, in pursuance of appropriations by Law; and countersign all checks drawn by the Treasurer upon any bank or banks, in which the moneys of the State may, from time to time, be deposited; prescribe the formalities of the transfer of stock, or other evidence of the State debt, and countersign the same, without which such evidence shall not be valid; he shall make to the General Assembly full reports of all his proceedings, and of the state of the treasury department, within ten days after the commencement of each Session; and perform such other duties as shall be prescribed by Law.

SEC. 3. The Treasurer shall receive the moneys of the State, and, until otherwise prescribed by law, deposit them, as soon as received, to the credit of the State, in such bank

or banks as he may, from time to time, with the approval of the Governor, select (the said bank or banks giving security, satisfactory to the Governor, for the safe keeping and forthcoming, when required, of said deposits) and shall disburse the same for the purposes of the State, according to law, upon warrants, drawn by the Comptroller; and on checks countersigned by him, and not otherwise; he shall take receipts for all moneys paid by him; and receipts for money received by him shall be endorsed upon warrants signed by the Comptroller; without which warrants, so signed, no acknowledgments of money received into the treasury shall be valid; and upon warrants, issued by the Comptroller, he shall make arrangements for the payment of the interest of the public debt, and for the purchase thereof on account of the sinking fund. Every bond, certificate, or other evidence of the debt of the State, shall be signed by the Treasurer and countersigned by the Comptroller; and no new certificate or other evidence intended to replace another, shall be issued until the old one shall be delivered to the Treasurer, and authority executed in due form for the transfer of the same filed in his office, and the transfer accordingly made on the books thereof, and the certificate or other evidence cancelled; but the Legislature may make provisions for the loss of certificates, or other evidences of the debt; and may prescribe by Law, the manner in which the Treasurer shall receive and keep the moneys of the State.

SEC. 4. The Treasurer shall render his accounts quarterly to the Comptroller, and shall publish monthly, in such newspapers as the Governor may direct, an abstract thereof, showing the amount of cash on hand, and the place or places of deposit thereof; and on the third day of each regular session of the Legislature he shall submit to the Senate and House of Delegates fair and accurate copies of all accounts by him, from time to time, rendered and settled with the Comptroller. He shall at all times submit to the Comptroller the inspection of the money in his hands, and perform all other duties that shall be prescribed by Law.

SEC. 5. The Comptroller shall qualify and enter on the duties of his office on the third Monday of January next succeeding the time of his election, or as soon thereafter as practicable. And the Treasurer shall qualify within one month after his appointment by the Legislature.

SEC. 6. Whenever during the recess of the Legislature charges shall be preferred to the Governor against the Comptroller or Treasurer for incompetency, malfeasance in office, wilful neglect of duty, or misappropriation of the funds of the State, it shall be the duty of the Governor forthwith to notify the party so charged and fix a day for a hearing of said charges; and if from the evidence taken, under oath, on said hearing before the Governor, the said allegations shall be sustained, it shall be the duty of the Governor to remove said offending officer and appoint another in his place, who shall hold the office for the unexpired term of the officer so removed.

ARTICLE VII.

SUNDRY OFFICERS.

County Commissioners—Surveyor—State Librarian—Commissioner of the Land Office—Wreck Master.

SECTION 1. County Commissioners shall be elected on general ticket of each county by the qualified voters of the several counties of the State, on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November, commencing in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-one; their number in each county, their compensation, powers and duties shall be such as now or may be hereafter prescribed by law, they shall be elected at such times, in such numbers and for such periods, not exceeding six years, as may be prescribed by law.*

SEC. 2. The qualified voters of each County and of the City of Baltimore shall on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and on the same day in every second year thereafter, elect a Surveyor for each County and the City of Baltimore, respectively, whose term of office shall commence on the first Monday of January next ensuing their election, and whose duties and compensation shall be the same as are now or may hereafter be prescribed by Law. And any vacancy in the office of Sur-

*Thus amended by Act 1890, chapter 255, and adopted by vote of people, November 3, 1890.

veyor shall be filled by the Commissioners of the Counties, or by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, respectively, for the residue of the term.

SEC. 3. The State Librarian shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall hold his office during the term of the Governor, by whom he shall have been appointed, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified. His salary shall be fifteen hundred dollars a year; and he shall perform such duties as are now, or may hereafter be prescribed by Law; and no appropriation shall be made by Law to pay for any clerk, or assistant to the Librarian. And it shall be the duty of the Legislature, at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, to pass a Law regulating the mode and manner in which the books in the Library shall be kept and accounted for by the Librarian, and requiring the Librarian to give a bond, in such penalty as the Legislature may prescribe, for the proper discharge of his duties.

SEC. 4. There shall be a Commissioner of the Land Office, who shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall hold his office during the term of the Governor, by whom he shall have been appointed, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified. He shall perform such duties as are now required of the Commissioner of the Land Office, or such as may hereafter be prescribed by Law, and shall also be the Keeper of the Chancery Records. He shall receive a salary of one thousand five hundred dollars per annum, to be paid out of the treasury, and shall charge such fees as are now, or may be hereafter fixed by Law. He shall make a semi-annual report of all the fees of his office, both as Commissioner of the Land office, and as Keeper of the Chancery Records, to the Comptroller of the Treasury, and shall pay the same semi-annually into the treasury.

SEC. 5. The Commissioner of the Land Office shall also, without additional compensation, collect, arrange, classify, have charge of, and safely keep all papers, records, relics, and other memorials connected with the early history of Maryland, not belonging to any other office.

SEC. 6. The qualified voters of Worcester County shall on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month

of November, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and every two years thereafter, elect a Wreck Master for said County, whose duties and compensation shall be the same as are now prescribed by law; the term of office of said Wreck Master shall commence on the first Monday of January next succeeding his election, and a vacancy in said office shall be filled by the County Commissioners of said County for the residue of the term.

ARTICLE VIII.

EDUCATION.

SECTION 1. The General Assembly, at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, shall by law establish throughout the State a thorough and efficient system of free Public Schools; and shall provide by taxation, or otherwise, for their maintenance.

SEC. 2. The system of Public Schools, as now constituted, shall remain in force until the end of the said first session of the General Assembly, and shall then expire; except so far as adopted or continued by the General Assembly.

SEC. 3. The School Fund of the State shall be kept inviolate, and appropriated only to the purposes of education.

ARTICLE IX.

MILITIA AND MILITARY AFFAIRS.

SECTION 1. The General Assembly shall make, from time to time, such provisions for organizing, equipping and disciplining the Militia, as the exigency may require, and pass such Laws to promote Volunteer Militia Organizations as may afford them effectual encouragement.

SEC. 2. There shall be an Adjutant-General appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. He shall hold his office until the appointment and qualification of his successor, or until removed in pursuance of the sentence of a court-martial. He shall perform such duties, and receive such compensation or emoluments

as are now or may be prescribed by law. He shall discharge the duties of his office at the seat of government, unless absent, under orders, on duty; and no other officer of the General Staff of the Militia shall receive salary or pay, except when on service and mustered in with troops.

SEC. 3. The existing Militia Law of the State shall expire at the end of the next session of the General Assembly, except so far as it may be re-enacted, subject to the provisions of this Article.

ARTICLE X.

LABOR AND AGRICULTURE.

SECTION 1. There shall be a Superintendent of Labor and Agriculture, elected by the qualified voters of this State at the first General election for Delegates to the General Assembly after the adoption of this Constitution, who shall hold his office for the term of four years, and until the election and qualification of his successor.

SEC. 2. His qualifications shall be the same as those prescribed for the Comptroller; he shall qualify and enter upon the duties of his office on the second Monday of January next succeeding the time of his election; and a vacancy in the office shall be filled by the Governor for the residue of the term.

SEC. 3. He shall perform such of the duties now devolved by Law upon the Commissioner of Immigration, and the Immigration Agent, as will promote the object for which those officers were appointed, and such other duties as may be assigned to him by the General Assembly, and shall receive a salary of twenty-five hundred dollars a year; and after his election and qualification, the offices before mentioned shall cease.

SEC. 4. He shall supervise all the State Inspectors of agricultural products and fertilizers; and from time to time shall carefully examine and audit their accounts, and prescribe regulations not inconsistent with Law, tending to secure economy and efficiency in the business of their offices. He shall have the supervision of the Tobacco Warehouses, and all other buildings used for inspection and

storage purposes by the State; and may, at the discretion of the Legislature, have the supervision of all public buildings now belonging to, or which may hereafter be erected by the State. He shall frequently inspect such buildings as are committed to his charge, and examine all accounts for labor and materials required for their construction or repairs.

SEC. 5. He shall inquire into the undeveloped resources of wealth of the State of Maryland, more especially concerning those within the limits of the Chesapeake bay and its tributaries which belong to the State, and suggest such plans as may be calculated to render them available as sources of revenue.

SEC. 6. He shall make detailed reports to every General Assembly within the first week of its session, in reference to each of the subjects committed to his charge, and he shall also report to the Governor, in the recess of the Legislature, all abuses or irregularities which he may find to exist in any department of public affairs with which his office is connected.

SEC. 7. The office hereby established shall continue for four years from the date of the qualification of the first incumbent thereof, and shall then expire, unless continued by the General Assembly.

ARTICLE XI.

CITY OF BALTIMORE.

SECTION 1. The inhabitants of the City of Baltimore, qualified by Law to vote in said city for members of the House of Delegates, shall on the Tuesday after the first Monday of November, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, and on the same day in every second year thereafter, elect a person to be Mayor of the City of Baltimore, who shall have such qualifications, receive such compensation, discharge such duties, and have such powers as are now, or may hereafter be prescribed by Law; and the term of whose office shall commence on the first Monday of November succeeding his election, and shall continue for two years, and until his successor shall have qualified.*

*Amended successively by the Act of 1870, ch. 116, and 1888, ch. 397. See chapter 123, Acts of 1898, Baltimore City Charter.

SEC. 2. The City Council of Baltimore shall consist of Two Branches, one of which shall be called the First Branch, and the other the Second Branch, and each shall consist of such number of members, having such qualification, receiving such compensation, performing such duties, possessing such powers, holding such terms of office, and elected in such manner, as are now, or may hereafter be prescribed by Law.

SEC. 3. An election for members of the First Branch of the City Council of Baltimore shall be held in the City of Baltimore on the Tuesday after the first Monday of November in every year; and for members of the Second Branch on the Tuesday after the first Monday of November, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, and on the same day in every second year thereafter; and the qualification for electors of the members of the City Council shall be the same as those prescribed for the electors of Mayor.*

SEC. 4. The regular sessions of the City Council of Baltimore, (which shall be annual,) shall commence on the third Monday of January of each year, and shall not continue more than ninety days, exclusive of Sundays; but the Mayor may convene the City Council in extra session whenever and as often as it may appear to him that the public good may require, but no called or extra session shall last longer than twenty days, exclusive of Sundays.

SEC. 5. No person elected and qualified as Mayor, or as a member of the City Council, shall, during the term for which he was elected, hold any other office of profit or trust, created, or to be created, by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, or by any Law relating to the Corporation of Baltimore, or hold any employment or position, the compensation of which shall be paid, directly or indirectly, out of the City Treasury; nor shall any such person be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract to which the City is a party; nor shall it be lawful for any person holding any office under the City to be interested while holding such office in any contract to which the City is a party.

SEC. 6. The Mayor shall, on conviction in a Court of Law, of wilful neglect of duty, or misbehavior in office, be

*As amended by the Act of 1888, chapter 397.

removed from office by the Governor of the State, and a successor shall thereafter be elected, as in a case of vacancy.

SEC. 7. From and after the adoption of this Constitution, no debt (except as hereinafter excepted) shall be created by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore; nor shall the credit of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore be given or loaned to, or in aid of any individual, association or corporation; nor shall the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore have the power to involve the City of Baltimore in the construction of works of internal improvement, nor in granting any aid thereto, which shall involve the faith and credit of the City, nor make any appropriation therefor, unless such debt or credit be authorized by an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, and by an Ordinance of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, submitted to the legal voters of the City of Baltimore at such time and place as may be fixed by said Ordinance, and approved by a majority of the votes cast at such time and place, but the Mayor and City Council may, temporarily, borrow any amount of money to meet any deficiency in the City Treasury, or to provide for any emergency arising from the necessity of maintaining the police, or preserving the safety and sanitary condition of the City, and may make due and proper arrangements and agreements for the removal and extension, in whole or in part, of any and all debts and obligations, created according to Law before the adoption of this Constitution.

SEC. 8. All Laws and Ordinances now in force applicable to the City of Baltimore, not inconsistent with this Article, shall be, and they are hereby continued until changed in due course of Law.

SEC. 9. The General Assembly may make such changes in this Article, except in section seventh thereof, as it may deem best; and this Article shall not be so construed or taken as to make the political corporation of Baltimore independent of, or free from the control which the General Assembly of Maryland has over all such corporations in this State.*

*See Act of 1898, chapter 123, Baltimore City Charter.

ARTICLE XII.**PUBLIC WORKS.**

SECTION 1. The Governor, the Comptroller of the Treasury and the Treasurer shall constitute the Board of Public Works in this State. They shall keep a journal of their proceedings, and shall hold regular sessions in the City of Annapolis, on the first Wednesday in January, April, July, and October, in each year, and oftener if necessary; at which sessions they shall hear and determine such matters as affect the Public Works of the State, and as the General Assembly may confer upon them the power to decide.

SEC. 2. They shall exercise a diligent and faithful supervision of all Public Works in which the State may be interested as Stockholder or Creditor, and shall represent and vote the stock of the State of Maryland in all meetings of the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal; and shall appoint the Directors in every Railroad and Canal Company in which the State has the legal power to appoint Directors, which said Directors shall represent the State in all meetings of the Stockholders of the respective Companies for which they are appointed, or elected. And the President and Directors of the said Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company shall so regulate the tolls of said Company from time to time as to produce the largest amount of revenue, and to avoid the injurious effects to said Company of rival competition by other Internal Improvement Companies. They shall require the Directors of all said Public Works to guard the public interest, and prevent the establishment of tolls which shall discriminate against the interest of the citizens or products of this State, and from time to time, and as often as there shall be any change in the rates of toll on any of the said Works, to furnish the said Board of Public Works a schedule of such modified rates of toll, and so adjust them as to promote the agricultural interests of the State; they shall report to the General Assembly at each regular session, and recommend such legislation as they may deem necessary and requisite to promote or protect the interests of the State in the said Public Works; they shall perform such other duties as may be hereafter prescribed by Law; and a majority of them shall be competent to act. The Governor, Comptroller and Treasurer shall receive no additional salary for services rendered by them as members of the Board of Public

Works. The provisions of the Act of the General Assembly of Maryland of the year 1867, chapter 359, are hereby declared null and void.

SEC. 3. [2.] The Board of Public Works is hereby authorized, subject to such regulations and conditions as the General Assembly may from time to time prescribe, to sell the State's interest in all works of internal improvement, whether as a stockholder or a creditor, and also the State's interest in any banking corporation, receiving in payment the bonds and registered debt now owing by the State, equal in amount to the price obtained for the State's said interest.*

ARTICLE XIII.

NEW COUNTIES.

SECTION 1. The General Assembly may provide, by Law, for organizing new Counties, locating and removing county seats, and changing county lines; but no new county shall be organized without the consent of the majority of the legal voters residing within the limits proposed to be formed into said new county; and whenever a new county shall be proposed to be formed out of portions of two or more counties, the consent of a majority of the legal voters of such part of each of said counties, respectively, shall be required; nor shall the lines of any county be changed without the consent of a majority of the legal voters residing within the district, which under said proposed change would form a part of a county different from that to which it belonged prior to said change; and no new county shall contain less than four hundred square miles, nor less than ten thousand white inhabitants; nor shall any change be made in the limits of any county, whereby the population of said county would be reduced to less than ten thousand white inhabitants, or its territory reduced to less than four hundred square miles.

SEC. 2. At the election to be held for the adoption or rejection of this Constitution, in each election district, in those parts of Worcester and Somerset Counties, com-

*Thus amended by Act 1890, chapter 462, and ratified by the people, November 3, 1891.

prised within the following limits, viz: Beginning at the point where Mason and Dixon's lines crosses the channel of Pocomoke River, thence following said line to the channel of the Nanticoke River, thence with the channel of said river to Tangier Sound, or the intersection of Nanticoke and Wicomico Rivers, thence up the channel of the Wicomico River to the mouth of Wicomico Creek, thence with the channel of said creek and Passerdyke Creek to Dashield's or Disharoon's Mills, thence with the mill-pond of said mills and branch following the middle prong of said branch, to Meadow Bridge, on the road, dividing the Counties of Somerset and Worcester, near the southwest corner of farm of William P. Morris, thence due east to the Pocomoke River, thence with the channel of said river to the beginning; the Judges of Election, in each of said districts, shall receive the ballots of each elector, voting at said election, who has resided for six months preceding said election within said limits, for or against a new County; and the Return Judges of said election districts shall certify the result of such voting, in the manner now prescribed by Law, to the Governor, who shall by proclamation make known the same; and if a majority of the legal votes cast within that part of Worcester County contained within said lines, and also a majority of the legal votes cast within that part of Somerset County contained within said line, shall be in favor of a new County, then said parts of Worcester and Somerset Counties shall become and constitute a new County, to be called Wicomico County; and Salisbury shall be the County seat. And the inhabitants thereof shall thenceforth have and enjoy all such rights and privileges as are held and enjoyed by the inhabitants of the other Counties of this State.

SEC. 3. When said new County shall have been so created, the inhabitants thereof shall cease to have any claim to, or interest in, the county buildings, and other public property of every description, belonging to said Counties of Somerset and Worcester, respectively, and shall be liable for their proportionate shares of the then existing debts and obligations of the said Counties, according to the last assessment in said counties, to be ascertained and apportioned by the Circuit Court for Somerset County, as to the debts and obligations of said County, and by the Circuit Court for Worcester County, on the debts and obli-

gations of Worcester County, on the petition of the County Commissioners of the said Counties, respectively; and the property in each part of the said Counties, included in said new County, shall be bound only for the share of the debts and obligations of the County from which it shall be separated; and the inhabitants of said new county shall also pay the County taxes levied upon them at the time of the creation of such new county, as if such new County had not been created; and on the application of twelve citizens of the proposed County of Wicomico, the Surveyor of Worcester County shall run and locate the line from Meadow Bridge to the Pocomoke River, previous to the adoption or rejection of this Constitution, and at the expense of said petitioners.

SEC. 4. At the first general election, held under this Constitution, the qualified voters of said new County shall be entitled to elect a Senator and two Delegates to the General Assembly and all such County or other officers as this Constitution may authorize or require to be elected by other Counties of the State; a notice of such election shall be given by the sheriffs of Worcester and Somerset Counties in the manner now prescribed by Law; and in case said new County shall be established, as aforesaid, then the Counties of Somerset and Worcester shall be entitled to elect but two Delegates each to the General Assembly.

SEC. 5. The County of Wicomico, if formed according to the provisions of this Constitution, shall be embraced in the First Judicial Circuit; and the times for holding the Courts therein shall be fixed and determined by the General Assembly.

SEC. 6. The General Assembly shall pass all such Laws as may be necessary more fully to carry into effect the provisions of this Article.

ARTICLE XIV.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

SECTION 1. The General Assembly may propose Amendments to this Constitution; provided, that each Amendment shall be embraced in a separate Bill, embodying the Article or Section, as the same will stand when amended

and passed by three-fifths of all the members elected to each of the two Houses, by yeas and nays, to be entered on the Journals with the proposed Amendment. The bill or Bills proposing amendment or amendments shall be published, by order of the Governor, in at least two newspapers in each county, where so many may be published, and where not more than one may be published, then in that newspaper, and in three newspapers published in the City of Baltimore, one of which shall be in the German language, once a week for at least three months preceeding the next ensuing general election, at which the proposed amendment or amendments shall be submitted, in a form to be prescribed by the General Assembly, to the qualified voters of the State for adoption or rejection. The votes cast for and against said proposed amendment or amendments, severally, shall be returned to the Governor, in the manner prescribed in other cases, and if it shall appear to the Governor that a majority of the votes cast at said election on said amendment or amendments, severally, were cast in favor thereof, the Governor shall, by his proclamation, declare the said amendment or amendments, having received said majority of votes, to have been adopted by the people of Maryland as part of the Constitution thereof, and thenceforth said amendment or amendments shall be part of the said Constitution. When two or more amendments shall be submitted, in manner aforesaid, to the voters of this State at the same election, they shall be so submitted, as that each amendment shall be voted on separately.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to provide by Law for taking, at the general election to be held in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, and every twenty years thereafter, the sense of the people in regard to calling a convention for altering this Constitution; and if a majority of voters at such election or elections shall vote for a convention, the General Assembly at its next session shall provide by Law for the assembling of such convention, and for the election of Delegates thereto. Each County and Legislative District of the City of Baltimore shall have in such convention a number of Delegates equal to its representation in both Houses at the time at which the convention is called. But any Constitution, or change, or amendment of the existing Constitution, which may be adopted by such convention, shall be submitted to

the voters of this State, and shall have no effect unless the same shall have been adopted by a majority of the voters voting thereon.

ARTICLE XV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SECTION 1. Every person holding any office created by, or existing under the Constitution, or Laws of the State, (except Justices of the Peace, Constables and Coroners,) or holding any appointment under any Court of this State, whose pay or compensation is derived from fees, or moneys coming into his hands for the discharge of his official duties or in any way growing out of or connected with his office, shall keep a book, in which shall be entered every sum or sums of money received by him, or on his account, as a payment or compensation for his performance of official duties, a copy of which entries in said book, verified by the oath of the officer by whom it is directed to be kept, shall be returned yearly to the Comptroller of the State, for his inspection, and that of the General Assembly of the State, to which the Comptroller shall, at each regular session thereof, make a report showing what officers have complied with this section; and each of the said officers, when the amount received by him for the year shall exceed the sum which he is by Law entitled to retain as his salary or compensation for the discharge of his duties, and for the expenses of his office, shall yearly pay over to the Treasurer of the State the amount of such excess, subject to such disposition thereof as the General Assembly may direct; if any of such officers shall fail to comply with the requisitions of this section for the period of thirty days after the expiration of each and every year of his office, such officer shall be deemed to have vacated his office, and the Governor shall declare the same vacant, and the vacancy therein shall be filled as in case of vacancy for any other cause, and such officer shall be subject to suit by the State for the amount that ought to be paid into the treasury; and no person holding any office created by or existing under this Constitution or Laws of the State, or holding any appointment under any Court in this State, shall receive more than three thousand dollars a year as a compensation for the discharge

of his official duties, except in cases specially provided in this Constitution.

SEC. 2. The several Courts existing in this State at the time of the adoption of this Constitution shall, until superseded under its provisions, continue with like powers and jurisdiction, and in the exercise thereof, both at Law and in Equity, in all respects, as if this Constitution had not been adopted; and when said Courts shall be so superseded, all causes then depending in said Courts shall pass into the jurisdiction of several Courts, by which they may be respectively superseded.

SEC. 3. The Governor and all officers, civil and military, now holding office under this State, whether by election or appointment, shall continue to hold, exercise and discharge the duties of their offices (unless inconsistent with or otherwise provided in this Constitution) until they shall be superseded under its provisions, and until their successors shall be duly qualified.

SEC. 4. If at any election directed by this Constitution, any two or more candidates shall have the highest and an equal number of votes, a new election shall be ordered by the Governor, except in cases specially provided by this Constitution.

SEC. 5. In the trial of all criminal cases the jury shall be the judges of Law, as well as of fact.

SEC. 6. The right of Trial by Jury of all issues of fact in civil proceedings in the several Courts of Law in this State, where the amount in controversy exceeds the sum of five dollars, shall be inviolably preserved.

SEC. 7. All general elections in this State shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November, in the year in which they shall occur; and the first election of all officers, who, under this Constitution, are required to be elected by the people, shall, except in cases herein specially provided for, be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

SEC. 8. The sheriffs of the several Counties of this State, and of the City of Baltimore, shall give notice of the several elections authorized by this Constitution, in the manner prescribed by existing Laws for elections to be held in this State, until said Laws shall be changed.

SEC. 9. The term of office of all Judges and other officers, for whose election provision is made by this Constitution, shall, except in cases otherwise expressly provided herein, commence from the time of their election; and all such other officers shall qualify as soon after their election as practicable, and shall enter upon the duties of their respective offices immediately upon their qualification; and the term of office of the State Librarian and of Commissioner of the Land Office shall commence from the time of their appointment.

SEC. 10. Any officer elected or appointed in pursuance of the provisions of this Constitution may qualify, either according to the existing provisions of Law, in relation to officers under the present Constitution, or before the Governor of the State, or before any Clerk of any Court of Record in any part of the State; but in case an officer shall qualify out of the County in which he resides, an official copy of his oath shall be filed and recorded in the Clerk's office of the Circuit Court for the County in which he may reside, or in the Clerk's office of the Superior Court of the City of Baltimore, if he shall reside therein.

VOTE ON THE CONSTITUTION.

For the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the people of this State in regard to the adoption or rejection of this Constitution, the Governor shall issue his Proclamation within five days after the adjournment of this convention, directed to the Sheriffs of the City of Baltimore and of the several Counties of this State, commanding them to give notice in the manner now prescribed by Law in reference to the election of members of the House of Delegates, that an election for the adoption or rejection of this Constitution will be held in the City of Baltimore and in the several Counties of this State on Wednesday, the eighteenth day of September, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, at the usual places of holding elections for members of the House of Delegates in said city and counties. At the said election the vote shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be written or printed the words "For the Constitution," or "Against the Constitution," as the voter may elect; and the provisions of the Laws of this State, relating to the holding of general elections for members of the House of Delegates,

shall in all respects apply to and regulate the holding of the said election. It shall be the duty of the Judges of Election in said city and in the several counties of the State to receive, accurately count and duly return the number of ballots so cast for or against the adoption of this Constitution, as well as any blank ballots which may be cast, to the several Clerks of the Circuit Courts of this State, and to the Clerk of the Superior Court of Baltimore City in the manner now prescribed by Law, in reference to the election of members of the House of Delegates, and duplicates thereof, directly to the Governor; and the several Clerks aforesaid shall return to the Governor, within ten days after said election, the number of ballots cast for or against the Constitution, and the number of blank ballots; and the Governor, upon receiving the returns from the Judges of Election or the Clerks as aforesaid, and ascertaining the aggregate vote throughout the State, shall, by his proclamation, make known the same; and if a majority of the votes cast shall be for the adoption of this Constitution, it shall go into effect on Saturday, the fifth day of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

Done in Convention, the seventeenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-second.

RICHARD B. CARMICHAEL,

President of the Convention.

ATTEST :

MILTON Y. KIDD,

Secretary.

MARYLAND STATE FLAG.

The flag of the State bears the escutcheon of the great seal—the Calvert and Crossland arms quartered. This device seems to have been adopted by common consent, as there is no record of the formal adoption of any design as the official flag of the State. That the colony had a distinct flag or standard, we know. The first recorded instance of the use of a Maryland flag occurs in Leonard Calvert's report of the reduction of Kent Island, (February, 1638), in which he says that he and his force marched with Baltimore's banner displayed. At the battle of the Severn, in 1655, where the supporters of the proprietary government, under William Stone, the Governor, were defeated by the Parliamentary party, under Captain William Fuller, Stone's forces marched under the flag of Maryland, borne by William Nugent, "standard bearer of the Province," while Fuller's party displayed the flag of the Commonwealth, charged with the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew. It is also said that a Maryland flag was carried by the Marylanders who accompanied Braddock's expedition against Fort Du Quesne in 1756.

THE GREAT SEAL OF MARYLAND.

The Great Seal of Maryland presents a marked contrast to those of the other States of the American Union in that its device consists of armorial bearings of a strictly heraldic character, being in fact the family arms of the Lords Baltimore, which were placed by the first Proprietary upon the Seal of the Province.

THE FIRST SEAL.

The First Great Seal of Maryland was lost or stolen in 1644, during the rebellion of Richard Ingle. No description of this seal remains.

THE SECOND SEAL.

The Second Great Seal was sent to the Province by Lord Baltimore to replace the lost or stolen first, and was described by Lord Baltimore as differing but little from the first one. A minute description of the second seal is found in Lord Baltimore's letter of commission to Gov. Stone, August 12, 1648. On the obverse of this seal was the

equestrian figure of the Lord Proprietary, symbolizing his personal authority. He was represented arrayed in complete armor, and bearing a drawn sword in his hand. The caparisons of his horse were adorned with the family coat-of-arms. On the ground below were represented some flowers and grass growing. The entire figure was admirably designed and full of life. On the circle surrounding this side of the seal was this inscription: *Cecilius Absolutus Dominus Terrae Mariae et Avaloniae Baro de' Baltemore*. On the reverse was Lord Baltimore's hereditary coat of arms. The first and fourth quarters represented the arms of the Calvert family, described in heraldic language as paly of six pieces, or and sable, a bend counter-changed. The second and third quarters showed the arms of the Crossland family, which Cæcilius inherited from his grandmother, Alicia, daughter of John Crossland, Esquire, of Crossland Yorkshire, and wife of Leonard Calvert, the father of George, first Lord Baltimore.

The coat is quarterly, argent and gules, a cross bottony counter-changed. Above the shield was placed an earl's coronet; above that a helmet set full faced; and over that the Calvert crest, two pennons, the dexter or, the other sable, staves gules, issuing from a ducal coronet. The supporters upon this seal were a plowman and a fisherman, designated respectively by a spade and a fish held in the hand. The motto was that adopted by the Calvert family, *Fatti maschi parole femine*. Two interpretations exist of this motto—"Womanly (Courteous) words and manly deeds," and "A woman for words and a man for deeds." Behind and surrounding both shield and supporters was depicted an ermine lined mantle, and on the circle, about this side of the seal, were the words; *Scuto bonae voluntatis, taue coronasti nos.*"

THE THIRD SEAL.

During the sway of the Royal Governors from 1692 to 1715 other seals came into use. Upon the obverse were the royal arms of England, with this inscription upon the border: *Gulielmus III. et Marie II, Dei Gratia Mag. Brit. Fran. et Hiber. Rex et Regina Fidei Defensores*. On the reverse was the royal cypher, surmounted by a crown, and these words upon the circumference: *Sigillum Provinciae de Maryland in America*. This seal continued in use until 1706, when it was returned to England.

THE FOURTH SEAL.

The next seal was adopted by the Council, September 22, 1706, and no description appears to be extant.

THE FIFTH SEAL.

This appears to have been, after Lord Baltimore had the Province restored to him, in 1715, simply the seal of the Province sent in 1648, and is referred to as the "Greater Seal at Arms." There were, at this time, several lesser seals in use; and these seals are referred, at least, in one place, as the "lesser seal at arms." The impressions preserved show them to have been very much on the order of the Great Seal. Upon all these small seals a lambrequin attached to the helmet is substituted for the mantle represented upon the Great Seal.

THE SIXTH SEAL.

The Convention of 1776 adopted the Great Seal of the Province as the Great Seal of the State, until a new one could be devised.

THE SEVENTH SEAL.

In the year 1794 the Council adopted a new seal for the State. Upon the obverse was a female figure representing Justice, holding aloft the scales in her left hand, and in her right an olive branch. Rays of light emanated from behind and surrounded the figure. Below were the *fascies*, and an olive branch crossed, and upon the border were graven the words, "Great Seal of the State of Maryland." On the reverse was depicted a tobacco hogshead standing upright, with bundles of leaf tobacco lying thereon. Two sheaves of wheat stood in the foreground, and in the background could be seen a ship approaching shore, with fore and main top-sails set, the other sails furled. At the base was a cornucopia. On the circle about this side were the words: "Industry the means and plenty the result."

THE EIGHTH SEAL.

On March 4, 1817, the Council adopted a new seal. The device was ordered to be the coat of arms of the United States, surrounded with the words "Seal of the State of Maryland."

THE NINTH SEAL.

The seal of 1817 remained the seal of the State until 1854, when the apparatus called "the Great Seal" had become so worn that a new one had to be made. Governor Enoch Louis Lowe called attention to the inappropriateness of the State seal, and he suggested that the new seal bear the arms of the State. The Legislature of that year ordered a new seal. There was no longer a Governor's Council in existence to make and unmake seals. The Legislature intended to return to the old seal of the Province. In the preparation of the Seal it had evidently recourse to a rough wood-cut, printed on the title page of Bacon's Laws of Maryland, 1765, and some errors contained in it were reproduced. One of the officers of State, for political reasons, still further mutilated the seal by putting an American eagle on the device in place of the ancient crest.

THE TENTH AND PRESENT SEAL.

The attention of the Legislature of 1874 having been attracted to the errors in the Great Seal, a joint resolution was adopted looking to their correction. Reference having been made to Bacon's wood-cut as the model of the new seal, Governor James Black Groome determined not to take any action, and thereby prevent the perpetration of the errors sought to be corrected. He brought the matter to the notice of the Legislature of 1876. A carefully prepared resolution was then adopted restoring the seal to the exact description given of it in Lord Baltimore's Commission to Governor Stone, on August 12, 1648, and this is the Great Seal of Maryland today.

The Great Seal is in the custody of the Secretary of State, but the Governor has the control and use of it whenever necessary for any purpose provided for by the Constitution and laws, or when needed to authenticate communications between this State and the United States, the State and territories thereof, and foreign States; in all which cases the Great Seal shall be used; and the Secretary of the Senate and Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates, respectively, shall have unrestricted access to and use of the Great Seal, for the purpose of affixing the same to bills which shall have passed the General Assembly preparatory to presenting the same to the Governor for his approval.

The Governor shall not affix the Great Seal to any document without accompanying it with his signature; nor shall he permit any paper issuing from his department to be sealed therewith without affixing his signature thereto.

The Governor is authorized to cause the Great Seal to be affixed to patents issued by the Commissioner of the Land Office and to copies of Laws and resolutions certified by the Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

(P. G. L., Article 41, sections 1, 2, 3 and 4.)

RULES FOR THE REGULATION AND GOVERNMENT
OF THE
SENATE OF MARYLAND,
WITH AN APPENDIX

Containing Its Parliamentary Practices and Usages, and Forms for
Preparation of Bills, Messages, Etc.

Revised to date by MARTIN M. HIGGINS,

SECRETARY OF THE SENATE 1898-9.

JANUARY SESSION, 1900.

RULES OF THE SENATE.

THE ORDER OF BUSINESS.

RULE I.

The President having taken the Chair at the hour of meeting, the Senators shall take their seats and remain uncovered until the Senate adjourns. He shall immediately call the Senate to order, and after Divine Service, shall cause the names of the Senators to be called in alphabetical order, and the Journal of the preceeding day to be read and corrected, if errors be found therein.

RULE II.

After the reading and approval of the Journal, the order of business shall be as follows:

1. The presentation and disposition of petitions, memorials and other papers.
2. Orders.
3. Introduction of Bills.
4. Introduction of Resolutions.
5. Reports of Standing Committees.
6. Reports of Select Committees.
7. Resolutions and Bills entitled to a third reading.

OF THE PRESIDENT.

RULE III.

The President shall preserve order and decorum during the sessions of the Senate. He may speak on points of order in preference to other Senators; he shall vote on all questions, except in cases of appeal from his decision, and

decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the Senate by any Senator; and his decision shall be final unless reversed by a majority of the Senators present.

RULE IV.

He shall have the general direction of the Senate Chamber and the rooms adjoining thereto, and in case of any disturbance or disorderly conduct therein, shall have the power to order the same to be cleared.

RULE V.

He shall have the right to call any Senator to perform the duties of the Chair, who is thereupon vested, during such time, with all the powers of the President; but his powers as such substitute shall not continue beyond the adjournment for the day.

RULE VI.

In case of his sickness or absence from the seat of government, a President *pro tempore* shall be elected by the Senate.

OF THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF SENATORS.

RULE VII.

Every Senator desiring to introduce a bill or present a petition or other paper, to make a motion or report, or to speak in debate, shall rise and address the President, but shall not proceed further until recognized by the Chair.

RULE VIII.

No Senator shall speak more than once upon any subject until every other Senator wishing to speak shall have spoken, except by unanimous consent; and where two or more Senators arise at once, the President shall determine which is entitled to the floor.

RULE IX.

No Senator shall, in debate, name any other Senator by his proper name, but shall designate him in some other way.

RULE X.

If a Senator shall be called to order by the President, or by another Senator, he shall take his seat until it shall be determined whether he be in order or not; and all questions of order shall be determined first by the President, without debate; but any Senator shall have the right of appeal from his decision to that of the Senate.

RULE XI.

There shall be a call of the Senate on the motion of any Senator, and the names of those Senators present shall be entered on the Journal. The Sergeant-at-Arms shall then proceed to notify Senators who are absent from the Chamber, but not from the seat of government, that their presence is required in the Senate Chamber, and upon such notification the Senator shall immediately report therein; and in case a less number than a quorum of the Senate shall convene, either on the first day of the session or on any other day to which the Senate has adjourned, the same powers shall be possessed as though a quorum were present as regards sending for absentees.

RULE XII.

No Senator shall absent himself from the seat of government without leave of the Senate.

RULE XIII.

The name of every Senator introducing a bill, presenting an order or resolution, or moving to amend an order, bill or resolution, shall be entered on the Journal.

RULE XIV.

Every Senator present, when a question is put, shall give his vote, unless the Senate, for special reasons, shall excuse

him ; and, if he refuses to vote when the yeas and nays are called, his name shall be noted on the Journal at the request of any Senator.

OF COMMITTEES.

RULE XV.

All committees shall be appointed by the President, unless otherwise specially directed by the Senate, in which case they shall be selected by ballot. The first named of every committee shall be chairman, but in his absence, or on being excused by the Senate, the next named member, and so on, shall act in his stead.

RULE XVI.

The following Standing Committees, which shall have leave to report by bill or otherwise, shall be appointed at the beginning of each session by the President, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate :

1. On Finance, to consist of five Senators.
2. On Judicial Proceedings, to consist of five Senators.
3. On Corporations, to consist of five Senators.
4. On Elections, to consist of five Senators.
5. On Inspections, to consist of five Senators.
6. On Education, to consist of five Senators.
7. On Agriculture and Labor, to consist of five Senators.
8. On Executive Nominations, to consist of five Senators.
9. On Militia, to consist of five Senators.
10. On Engrossed Bills, to consist of seven Senators.
11. On Public Institutions, to consist of five Senators.
12. On Federal Relations, to consist of five Senators.
13. On Pensions, to consist of five Senators.
14. On Railroads and Canals, to consist of five Senators.
15. On Chesapeake Bay and Tributaries, to consist of five Senators.
16. On Printing, to consist of five Senators.

17. On Retrenchment of Expenses of State Government, to consist of five Senators.

18. On Sanitary Condition of State, to consist of five Senators.

19. On Library, to consist of five Senators.

20. On Contingent Expenses of Senate, to consist of five Senators.

21. On Rules, to consist of the President and two Senators.

22. On Public Buildings in Annapolis, to consist of five Senators.

23. On Article 3, Section 24, of Constitution, to consist of five Senators.

24. On Amendments to Constitution, to consist of five Senators.

25. On Temperance, to consist of five Senators.

26. On Roads and Highways, to consist of five Senators.

27. On Insurance, Fidelity, Security and Loan Companies, to consist of five Senators.

28. On Revaluation and Assessment, to consist of five Senators.

29. On Civil Service and Election Reforms, to consist of five Senators.

RULE XVII.

All committees for conference of the Senate shall, if required, be elected by ballot, the number not to exceed five.

RULE XVIII.

No committee shall sit during the session of the Senate without special leave.

RULE XIX.

The Committee on Executive Nominations shall, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate, examine all nominations made by the Executive, with such recommendations and

communications as the Executive may please to transmit with the same, and report thereon to the Senate.

RULE XX.

The Committee on Engrossed Bills shall examine all Senate bills and resolutions ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and ascertain whether they have been properly and accurately transcribed, with all the amendments to the same that have been adopted by the Senate; they shall also examine all Senate bills and resolutions passed by the House, and ascertain, in like manner, whether the same represent the final action of both Houses. The signatures of two members of the committee shall always be considered a necessary endorsement as to the accuracy of all such bills and resolutions.

OF BILLS.

RULE XXI.

Every bill shall be introduced on bill paper in the regular form, which shall be read the first time, and then referred by the President to its appropriate Standing Committee, unless otherwise ordered, and it shall be the province and duty of said committee to report said bill either favorably or unfavorably, with or without amendment; when the bill is reported with amendment, the amendment proposed shall be on separate paper and attached to the original bill, and upon such report the bill shall be placed upon its second reading.

RULE XXII.

Every bill or resolution, originating in the Senate or received from the House, shall be read on three several days, unless the Senate by special order—two-thirds of the Senators-elect agreeing—dispense with the rule, and shall always be open to the examination of Senators when in the possession of the Senate.

RULE XXIII.

Every bill or resolution, originated and passed by the House of Delegates, shall, after the first reading in the Senate, be referred to the appropriate Standing Committee, or to a select committee, by the President, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate.

RULE XXIV.

Bills of general character, and such as are amendatory of the charters of private corporations, shall be printed after their first reading, but all bills may be printed, by order of the Senate, at any stage whatever.

RULE XXV.

Whenever any Senate bill or resolution shall have been read through a second time, with or without amendment, the President shall ask the question: "Shall this bill or resolution be engrossed for a third reading?" If this question be decided in the negative, the bill or resolution shall be rejected; if in the affirmative, it shall be engrossed for a third reading.

RULE XXVI.

No amendment shall be received at the third reading of any bill or resolution, originating in the Senate; but it shall be in order at all times, before the final passage of any such bill or resolution, to move its recommitment; and should such recommitment take place, and any amendment be reported by the committee, the said bill or resolution, as amended, shall be read, and such reading be considered a second reading, and then the question shall be put whether it shall be engrossed for a third reading, and if this question be decided in the negative, the bill shall be rejected; if in the affirmative, it shall be engrossed for a third reading.

RULE XXVII.

Bills and resolutions from the House shall be open to amendments on their second and third reading.

RULE XXVIII.

A motion to strike out the enacting words of a bill shall have precedence of a motion to amend, and, if carried, shall be considered as equivalent to its rejection; and when a question is postponed indefinitely, the same shall not be acted on again during the session; and a motion to lay on the table having prevailed, the bill, resolution or other paper so disposed of cannot again be taken up for consideration.

RULE XXIX.

The titles of all bills introduced to repeal or amend any Article or Section of the Code, shall refer to the subject of such Article or Section to facilitate the indexing of the same.

RULE XXX.

The President shall order every bill originating in the Senate, when passed by the General Assembly and sealed with the Great Seal, to be presented to the Governor for his approval.

OF MOTIONS AND THEIR PRECEDENCE.

RULE XXXI.

When a question is before the Senate, no motion shall be received except as herein specified, which motions shall have precedence in the following order:

1. To adjourn.
2. To go into Executive Session.
3. To lay on the table.
4. To postpone indefinitely.
5. To postpone to a certain day.
6. To commit.
7. To recommit.
8. To strike out the enacting words.
9. To amend.

RULE XXXII.

A motion to adjourn shall always be in order, and shall be decided without debate, but it cannot be received after another question is actually put, or while the Senate is actually engaged in voting by yeas and nays, or while another has the floor.

RULE XXXIII.

All motions shall be reduced to writing, if desired by the President or any Senator, and read by the Clerk, before the same shall be debated, and after a motion is stated by the President, or read by the Clerk, it shall be deemed in the possession of the Senate, but may be withdrawn at any time before a decision or amendment, with the consent of the Senate.

RULE XXXIV.

Any member may call for the division of the question, which shall then be divided, if it comprehend propositions in substance so distinct that, one being taken away, a substantive proposition shall remain for the decision of the Chair.

RULE XXXV.

A motion to strike out and insert shall be deemed indivisible; but the matter proposed to be inserted may be divided, if required, according to Rule XXXIV; the motion to strike out being lost, shall preclude neither amendment nor motion to strike out and insert; no motion or proposition on a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment.

RULE XXXVI.

When a question has once been put and carried in the affirmative or negative, by yeas and nays, it shall be in order for any member voting with the prevailing side to move for the reconsideration thereof; but in cases where the question has failed for want of a constitutional majority it shall be

in order for any member voting on either side of the question to move for the reconsideration thereof; and in all cases where the vote has not been taken by yeas and nays, any Senator may move a reconsideration; but no vote for the reconsideration of any vote shall be in order after a bill, resolution, message, report, amendment, or motion, upon which the vote was taken, shall have gone out of the possession of the Senate announcing its decision; nor shall any motion for reconsideration be in order unless made on the same day on which the vote was taken, or within the next two days of actual session of the Senate thereafter.

RULE XXXVII.

All questions shall be determined by a majority of the Senators present, except such as are otherwise provided for by the rules of the Senate.

RULE XXXVIII.

Every question shall be entered on the Journal, and the vote taken by yeas and nays if required by a Senator.

RULE XXXIX.

Petitions, memorials and other papers addressed to the Senate shall be presented by the President, or by a member in his place, and the object of all petitions and memorials shall be endorsed on the back and entered on the Journal.

RULE XL.

When a blank is not filled up, and different sums, numbers or times shall be proposed, the question shall first be taken on the largest sum or number, and on the longest time.

RULE XLI.

Any member, on motion or in debate, may call for the reading of any law, journal, record or other public proceedings which may relate to the subject-matter under consideration.

RULE XLII.

The unfinished business in which the Senate was engaged at the preceeding adjournment shall have preference in the order of business for the day; and no motion or any other business shall be received, without the special leave of the Senate, until the former is disposed of.

RULE XLIII.

The Secretary of the Senate shall lay upon the desk of the President, every morning, all bills, resolutions and motions pending before the Senate, in the order of time in which they were reported or presented for consideration; and at all times while the Senate is sitting, when no motion is under consideration, the President shall, without any motion, take up said bills, resolutions and motions, in the above order, and present them for the consideration of the Senate, and they shall then be considered and acted upon unless postponed by order of the Senate.

OF EXECUTIVE SESSIONS.

RULE XLIV.

When acting on Executive business, the Senate shall be cleared of all persons except the Secretary, Journal Clerk, Reading Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms.

RULE XLV.

A distinct and separate Journal shall be prepared, and kept by the Secretary of the Executive proceedings of the Senate.

RULE XLVI.

The rules which now govern the Senate in the Legislative Sessions shall govern it in Executive Sessions, except so far as they may be modified by these or other rules.

RULE XLVII.

When nominations shall be made in writing by the Governor to the Senate, they shall be referred to the Committee

on Executive Nominations to be reported upon, unless the Senate direct otherwise.

RULE XLVIII.

When the President shall understand that the Senate is prepared to decide upon any pending nomination he shall put the question: "Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination of——to the office of——?" And if required by any Senator, the said question shall be determined by taking the yeas and nays.

RULE XLIX.

All confidential communications made by the Governor to the Senate, shall be by the members and officers thereof kept secret until the Senate shall, by order or resolution, take off the injunction of secrecy. This rule is not to impose secrecy as to who are the nominees to office, unless specially ordered by the Senate.

RULE L.

All information or remarks touching or concerning the character or qualifications of any person nominated by the Governor shall be kept secret.

RULE LI.

All nominations definitely acted on by the Senate shall be returned by the Secretary to the Governor, from day to day, as they may occur; and when requested by the Governor, authenticated transcripts of the Executive Records of the Senate may, by order of the Senate, be furnished to him; and all original papers touching the Executive proceedings of the Senate shall be carefully filed in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, and there preserved, unless requested to be returned by the Governor, or ordered to be so returned by the order of the Senate; and no Executive business shall be made known or published by the Secretary, or any other officer, without the special direction of the Senate.

RULE LII.

It shall not be permitted to any Senator in the form of any order, resolution or otherwise, to place upon the Journal any observation made by himself or another touching the character or fitness for office of any individual.

RULE LIII.

The secrecy enjoined by Rules XLIX and L shall be construed to apply to all proceedings in Executive Session, except the names of nominees, and the confirmation or rejection thereof, without the privilege of assigning reasons pending the injunction or disclosing the vote or opinion of any Senator.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

RULE LIV.

Whenever it shall be determined by the joint resolution of the two branches of the General Assembly, or otherwise, that the General Assembly will finally adjourn on a particular day, the Senate shall, at least twenty-four hours before such contemplated adjournment, communicate the fact through their Secretary to the Governor, and request to be informed whether he has any further communication to make.

RULE LV.

No person shall be admitted within the bar of the Senate Chamber but members of the Executive and Judiciary Departments, members of the House of Delegates, ex-Governors, former members of the Legislature, and such other persons as may be invited by the President or members of the Senate.

RULE LVI.

During the recess of the Legislature the Senate Chamber, Committee Rooms and President's Room shall be under the care and control of the Secretary of the Senate.

RULE LVII.

It shall not be necessary, in organizing the Senate, to require the presenee of any former officers, except the Seecretary and Sergeant-at-Arms, nor shall any others be paid for such attendanee.

RULE LVIII.

No rule shall be suspended without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members of the Senate.

RULE LIX.

No motion to reseind a rule shall be received unless notice of the motion shall have been given on a previous day.

RULE LX.

The rules of parliamentary practice comprised in Jefferson's Manual shall govern the Senate in all eases to which they are applicaeble, and in which they are not inconsistent with the standing rules and orders of the Senate.

RULE LXI.

All orders or resolutions involving the application of money appropriated for the use of the General Assembly, or either House thereof, shall be referred to the Committee on Finance, and not be acted upon by the Senate until said committee shall report thereon, which report shall not be made or received on the same day the order is offered.

Parliamentary Law, Usages and Practices of the Senate.

MOTIONS.

(See Rules XXXI to XLIII.)

TO ADJOURN.

Undebatable; sometimes remarks tacitly allowed; takes precedence of all other motions; cannot be amended; cannot be reconsidered; the hour at which every motion to adjourn is made shall be entered upon the Journal. A motion to adjourn being determined in the negative cannot be again put until some legislative business intervenes.

The motion to determine time to which to adjourn takes precedence of the motion to adjourn. The reason is, that before the Senate adjourns, it is proper to fix the time to which it should adjourn. The motion to fix the time is debatable if no other motion is before the Senate, and it may be amended, and can be reconsidered.

TO GO INTO EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Takes precedence of all other motions except a motion to adjourn. Undebatable; cannot be amended; cannot be reconsidered.

TO LAY ON THE TABLE.

When a question is under debate this motion takes precedence of all other motions except to adjourn, and to go into executive session; undebatable; cannot be amended. An affirmative vote on this question cannot be reconsidered. Whatever adheres to the subject of this motion goes on the table with it—as, for example, a motion to amend is ordered to lie on the table, the subject which it is proposed to amend goes there with it. This does not apply to a motion to

amend the Journal, and a subject out of which a question of order may arise, where the appeal is laid upon the table, thereby sustaining the decision of the Chair; and a bill or other proposition where the motion to reconsider a vote thereon is laid on the table. This motion may be repeated at every new stage of a bill or proposition, and upon any proceeding having been had touching its merits.

TO POSTPONE INDEFINITELY.

(See Rule XXVIII.)

Takes precedence of all other motions except to adjourn, to go into executive session, and to lay on the table; opens the whole question to debate. The motion cannot be amended. When a question has been postponed indefinitely the same cannot be acted upon again during the session, the effect of the motion being to adjourn the subject *sine die*. This motion cannot be made but once on the same day and at the same stage of the question.

TO POSTPONE TO A CERTAIN DAY.

This motion follows in order of precedence after the motion to indefinitely postpone, and permits of only limited debate upon the propriety of postponement; may be amended; can be reconsidered.

TO COMMIT.

Follows in order of precedence after the motion to postpone. Its equivalent in the Senate is the motion to refer. It opens the whole question to debate; may be amended by the addition of instructions, or by striking out one committee and inserting another; can be reconsidered.

TO RECOMMIT.

Is next in order of precedence; has the same force and effect of motion to commit, except that it cannot be amended by the substitution of any other committee than the one from which it was reported.

TO STRIKE OUT THE ENACTING CLAUSE.

(See Rule XXVIII.)

This motion takes precedence of the motion to amend, and if carried, rejects the bill. The motion is debatable, and cannot be amended, but can be reconsidered.

TO AMEND.

All the foregoing motions take precedence of this motion. Debate must be limited to the subject of the amendment; can be reconsidered. No motion or proposition on a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of an amendment. An amendment may be moved to an amendment, but no farther; but there may be submitted at the same time an amendment in the nature of a substitute for the whole or part of the original text, and an amendment to that amendment, but it cannot be voted upon until the original matter is perfected.

A House amendment to a Senate bill may be amended, but it must be returned to the House for their concurrence.

[NOTE—The foregoing motions are arranged in the order of precedence to which they apply to questions under consideration. When one of the foregoing motions is received, the practice is not to receive one of lower dignity until the former is disposed of. None of the foregoing motions are in order when a question is being actually put, when the roll is being called, or when another has the floor.]

OTHER MOTIONS.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

The practice of the Senate has been by a majority vote to make any subject a special order, but parliamentary law requires a two-third vote to make a special order, it being equivalent to a suspension of the rules, changing the established order of business, but a majority vote only is necessary in the case of General Appropriation bills, or to postpone a special order. If a bill or other subject made a special order is not taken up, or, if taken up, is left undisposed of on the day fixed, thereafter it loses its speciality. Special orders take precedence in the order in which they

are made. The usual form of the motion in the Senate is, *that the* (describe the bill or other subject) *be made the special order for the.....day of.....at.....o'clock.....M.,* omitting the balance of the motion, *and from day to day until the same is disposed of.* At the arrival of the time fixed for the disposal of a special order previously made, it takes precedence of all other business, but a special order cannot be called up while another has the floor. The motion to make a special order is debatable, but does not allow reference to the main question; it may be amended, and can be reconsidered.

A motion to proceed to the consideration of a special order is undebatable, and cannot be amended.

TO SUSPEND THE RULES.

(See Rule LVIII.)

Debatable, but does not allow reference to the main question, and cannot be reconsidered, nor can it be laid on the table, or postponed indefinitely, and no dilatory motion can be made except one motion to adjourn while it is pending.

When more than one proposition is to be submitted under a suspension of the rules, a separate suspension is necessary for each proposition; but a committee may report a number of bills under a single suspension for that purpose.

MOTION TO APPEAL FROM SPEAKER'S DECISION.

Debatable where the appeal is made on debatable questions; does not allow reference to main question; cannot be amended; can be reconsidered, and is always in order, though another may have the floor. If the appeal relates to the priority of business, it shall be decided without debate. An appeal can only be made on the day upon which the question was decided.

MOTION TO RECONSIDER.

(See Rule XXXVI.)

If the question to be reconsidered is debatable, the motion opens the whole question to debate; but if the question is

undebatable, the motion to reconsider is undebatable. The vote on a motion to reconsider cannot be reconsidered. A motion to reconsider a vote on an undebatable question is in order when another has the floor, but cannot be then considered. It takes precedence of all other motions except to adjourn or to go into Executive Session. The effect of the motion to reconsider is to suspend the original proposition; but should the Senate finally adjourn with this motion pending upon any bill or other measure, it leaves the original proposition operative. A motion to reconsider having once been put and decided, it is not in order to repeat the motion unless the original proposition has been amended since the first motion. When a motion to reconsider prevails, the question immediately recurs upon the question reconsidered. A vote on a vetoed bill, and a vote on a motion to suspend the rules, cannot be reconsidered.

MOTION TO RECONSIDER AND LAY ON THE TABLE.

This motion is usually made after the final vote determining any measure, though it may be made after each vote at any stage of the measure. The motion is put in the following form: "That the vote last taken be reconsidered, and that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table." This motion having been decided in the affirmative, no reconsideration can take place. The motion is not debatable and cannot be amended.

MOTION TO STRIKE OUT AND INSERT.

(See Rule XXXV.)

CALL OF THE SENATE.

(See Rule XI.)

BILLS.

(See Rules XX to XXX.)

Manuscript bills must be endorsed by the Senator's name desiring to introduce the same, and given to the Secretary to have copied.

Bills must be presented for their first reading without interlineations or erasures.

A bill is open to amendment upon its second reading with debate limited to the amendment, but when the reading has been completed and the question is: "Shall the bill be engrossed for a third reading?" the main question is debatable.

When a bill has been returned from the House endorsed: "Passed by yeas and nays, with proposed amendment," the amendment shall be read and the President (calling the attention of the Senator responsible for the bill) puts the question: "Will the Senator concur in the House amendments?" If the Senate (upon motion of the interested Senator) concurs, the bill in its amended form is at once put upon its passage by yeas and nays. If the Senate refuses to concur the bill fails. But a message accompanied by the bill may be sent to the House asking them to recede from said amendment, and if they refuse, a Conference Committee upon the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on said bill may be appointed. If the report of the Conference Committee on said bill be adopted in its favor, the bill must be passed by yeas and nays.

JOINT RESOLUTION.

(See Rule XXII, and succeeding ones under the head of "Bills.")

All joint resolutions introduced must be endorsed by the name of the Senator presenting the same, and be printed in full upon the Journal.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

(See Rule VII.)

Senators having petitions and memorials to present, must endorse the same with their names, and the object of the memorial or petition, the number of the signers of the same, and of what city, county or town they are residents. This

endorsement is to facilitate its reference to a committee by the President and for entry on the Journal; but any petition or memorial may be entered in full upon the Journal by a majority vote of the Senators present.

COMMITTEES.

(See Rules XV to XX.)

JOINT COMMITTEES.

A request for the appointment of a joint committee is embodied in a message from one house to the other. It embraces the subject and names the committee upon the part of the House originating or concurring in the request. The committee is appointed by the presiding officer, and consists usually of two members of the Senate and three of the House.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEES.

(See Rule XVII.)

A conference committee usually consists of three members of each House, and is usually asked where one House disagrees to amendments of its bills made by the other; but may be asked in cases of difference of opinion on all matters pending between them. The request for a conference must always be by the House which is possessed of the papers, and said papers must always accompany the message requesting the appointment of a conference committee, and be retained by the conferees of the other. The report of a committee of conference must be made in writing and signed by the conferees. It is a question of the highest privilege, and the report may be made even during the pendency of a motion to adjourn. A conference committee may be instructed like any other committee, but their report cannot be amended or altered, but it may be laid on the table, and its effect will be to lay the bill also on the table.

MESSAGES.

Messengers from the House, or from the Executive, are received at any time, except when a question is being put or the roll called.

SEATS.

The second term Senators have the choice of seats.

FORMS

For Preparation of Bills and Messages and Answers to Messages.

FORM OF TITLE TO AMEND A SECTION.

A bill entitled an Act to amend Section ——— of Article ——— of the Code of Public General (or Local) Laws, entitled (here insert title.) (Here briefly describe the subject of the bill.)

(The title of bills to repeal, to add to, &c., may be framed in a similar form, varying according to the object and intention of the Act.)

FORM OF ACT TO REPEAL A SECTION.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That Section ——— of Article ——— of the Code of Public General (or Local) Laws, entitled (here insert title), be and the same is hereby repealed.

FORM OF ACT TO AMEND A SECTION.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That Section ——— of Article ——— of the Code of Public General (or Local) Laws, entitled (here insert title), be amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows :

(Here insert section as amended, with the number of the Section, as in the Code.)

FORM OF ACT TO ADD A NEW SECTION TO THE CODE.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That the following sections (here describe subject) be added to Article ——— of the Code of Public General (or Local) Laws, (here insert title) and be arranged under the head ——— in said Article.

Section 2.

Section 3, &c.

FORM OF ACT TO ADD A NEW ARTICLE TO THE CODE.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That the following Article be added to the Code of Public General Laws, under the title of ———.

Section 2.

Section 3, &c.

FORM FOR MESSAGE ANNOUNCING ORGANIZATION OF THE SENATE.

BY THE SENATE,

, 190 .

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates :

The Senate has organized by the election of Hon. ——— as President, and the election of ——— as Secretary.

We are now ready to proceed with the business of the session, and propose, with the concurrence of your Honorable Body, the appointment of a Joint Committee of the two Houses, two on the part of the Senate and three on the part of the House, to wait upon the Governor and inform him that the Legislature is prepared to receive any communication that he may be pleased to make.

We have appointed on the part of the Senate Messrs. ——— and ———.

By order,

Secretary.

FORM FOR ANSWER.

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,

, 190 .

Gentlemen of the Senate :

We have received your message notifying this House of the organization of the Senate, and requesting the appointment of a Joint Committee to wait upon the Governor and inform him that the General Assembly is now prepared to receive any communication he may desire to make, and this House being organized by the election of Hon. ——— as Speaker, and ——— as Chief Clerk, we respectfully concur.

We have appointed on the part of the House Messrs. — , ——— and ———.

By order,

Chief Clerk.

Or Vice Versa.

FORM FOR MESSAGE PROPOSING ADJOURNMENT OF THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

BY THE SENATE,

, 190 .

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates :

We propose, with the concurrence of your Honorable Body, that when the General Assembly adjourns today it stands adjourned until ——— o'clock — M., ———, 190

By order,

Secretary.

FORM FOR ANSWER.

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,

, 190 .

Gentlemen of the Senate :

We have received your message proposing that when the two Houses adjourns today that they stand adjourned

until ——— o'clock — M., ———, ——— 190 , and we concur therein, (or do not concur therein.)

By order,

Chief Clerk.

Or Vice Versa.

FORM FOR MESSAGE UPON DEATH OF MEMBER.

BY THE SENATE,

, 190 .

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates:

It is with profound sorrow that we announce the death of an esteemed member of the Senate, the Hon. ———, of ——— county. As a further mark of respect the Senate will now adjourn until ———, and at some future time further communicate to your Honorable Body such proper resolutions of respect as the Senate may adopt, and if deemed practicable, ask for a joint committee to attend the obsequies.

By order,

Secretary.

SENATE BILLS AMENDED BY THE HOUSE.

When a bill is returned from the House with amendments, the question is taken upon the adoption of the House's amendments. The proper motion then is, if the amendments are agreeable to the committee which introduced the bill:

"Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House." The question is taken upon the adoption of the motion. If agreed to, the bill, as amended, is passed by yeas and nays. If not agreeable to the committee, a motion that the Senate do not concur in the House's amendments is the proper one, and if sustained by a vote of the Senate, the chairman of the committee submits for adoption a message to the House substantially as follows:

BY THE SENATE,

, 190 .

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates :

The Senate having refused to concur in amendments proposed by the House to the Senate bill entitled (here insert title), we respectfully request your Honorable Body to recede from said amendments, and herewith return said bill.

Or,

The Senate having refused to concur in amendments proposed by the House to the Senate bill entitled (here insert title), we respectfully propose, with the concurrence of your Honorable Body, the appointment of a Joint Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses, and herewith return said bill. We have named as conferees on the part of the Senate Messrs. ———, ——— and ——— .

By order,

Secretary.

Should the House agree to recede, the bill stands as originally passed by the Senate. Should the House adhere to its amendments, a message should be sent to the Senate as follows :

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,

, 190 .

Gentlemen of the Senate :

We have received your message requesting the House to recede from its amendments to Senate bill entitled (here insert title.) We respectfully inform you that the House adheres to its amendments, and propose, with your concurrence, the appointment of a Joint Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses. We have named on the part of the House Messrs. ———, ——— and ———. We herewith return said bill.

By order,

Chief Clerk.

A message is then returned to the House as follows:

BY THE SENATE,
 , 190 .

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates:

We have received your message proposing the appointment of a Joint Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill entitled (here insert title), and respectfully inform you that we concur therein. We have appointed on the part of the Senate Messrs. ———, ——— and ———.

By order,

Secretary.

Or Vice Versa.

The report of the Committee on Conference is then submitted by the Chairman of the Senate Committee to the Senate and the Chairman of the House Committee to the House, and passed by yeas and nays. The bill then stands as amended by the Committee on Conference and is enrolled in the House in which it originated.

Should the Committee of Conference not be able to agree, the bill is rejected.

FORM FOR MESSAGE ASKING APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE
 TO ANNOUNCE ADJOURNMENT TO THE GOVERNOR.

BY THE SENATE,
 , 190 .

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates:

As the present session of the General Assembly will terminate by Constitutional limitation on ———, ———, at midnight, we propose that a Joint Committee, to be composed of three members of the Senate and three members of the House of Delegates, be appointed to wait upon the Governor, for the purpose of communicating this fact and ascertaining whether he has any further communication to make.

We have appointed on the part of the Senate Senators
 ———, ——— and ———.

By order,

Secretary.

FORM FOR ANSWER.

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,

, 190 .

Gentlemen of the Senate :

We have received your message announcing that the present session of the General Assembly will close at midnight this date, and suggest that a Joint Committee, to be composed of three Senators and three Members of the House of Delegates, be appointed to wait upon the Governor for the purpose of communicating this fact and ascertaining whether he has any further communication to make. We respectfully concur therein. We have appointed on the part of the House Messrs. ———, ——— and ———.

By order,

Chief Clerk.

Or Vice Versa.

FORM FOR MESSAGE PROPOSING FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

BY THE SENATE,

, 190 ..

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates :

We propose, with the concurrence of your Honorable Body, that the present General Assembly adjourn *sine die* tonight, at 12 o'clock.

By order,

Secretary.

FORM FOR ANSWER.

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,

, 190 .

Gentlemen of the Senate :

We have received your message proposing that the present General Assembly adjourn *sine die* tonight, at 12 o'clock, and concur therein.

By order,

Chief Clerk.

Or Vice Versa.

RULES FOR THE REGULATION AND GOVERNMENT

OF THE

House of Delegates of Maryland,

WITH AN APPENDIX

Containing Forms and Usages for the Preparation, Introduction,
Amendment and Passage of Bills, and for
Messages to the Senate.

Compiled and Revised by the Committee on Rules,
January Session, 1896.

These Rules were in force during the Session of 1898.

RULES OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

JANUARY SESSION, 1900.

THE DUTIES OF THE SPEAKER.

RULE I.

The Speaker shall take the Chair every day precisely at the hour to which the House stands adjourned; shall immediately call the members to order, and after Divine Service has been performed, on the appearance of a quorum, shall cause the Journal of the preceding day to be read.

RULE II.

He shall preserve decorum and order; may speak to points of order in preference to other members; shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the House by any two members; and his decision of any such question shall be final, unless the same shall be reversed on appeal, by aye and nay vote; and he may vote on every question, except on an appeal from the decision of the Chair on a question of order.

RULE III.

The Speaker shall examine and correct the Journal before it is read; he shall have a general direction of the hall; he shall have a right to name from time to time any member to perform the duties of the Chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond a term of seven days; he shall appoint all conferees and committees, and may admit stenographers willing to take down debates, and assign them such places on the floor or elsewhere to effect their object as shall not interfere with the business or convenience of the House.

RULE IV.

In case of any disturbance or disorderly conduct in the lobby the Speaker (or Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House) shall have power to order the same to be cleared.

RULE V.

No person shall be admitted within the bar of the House but members of the Executive and Judicial Departments, members of the Senate, ex-Governors, former members of the Legislature, and such other persons as may be invited by the Speaker.

OF THE ORDER OF BUSINESS.

RULE VI.

1. The presentation and disposition of Petitions, Memorials, Applications and other papers.
2. Introduction of orders.
3. Leaves to introduce bills.
4. Unfinished business.
5. Introduction of resolutions.
6. Reports of Standing Committees.
7. Reports of Select Committees.
8. Bills entitled to a second reading.
9. Bills entitled to a third reading.

The order of the day will then be taken up for consideration, which last shall not be taken up before 12 o'clock, unless all the ordinary business shall have been previously disposed of, and shall, after that hour, have preference over all ordinary business.

When a bill, resolution, order or other matter has been made the Order of the Day at a particular hour, it shall not be permitted to interfere with the regular order of business down to No. 7 of said Order, should said regular order run

over the hour named; but shall in such case have precedence of all other business immediately upon the conclusion of the called for reports of Select Committees.

The Committees on Rules, Elections, and Ways and Means, may report at any time, with precedence among said Committees in the order named.

OF DECORUM, DEBATE, &c.

RULE VII.

Every member shall take his seat when the Speaker takes the Chair.

RULE VIII.

No member shall absent himself from the service of the House unless he have leave, or be sick and unable to attend.

RULE IX.

When a member is about to speak in debate, or deliver any matter to the House, he shall rise from his seat uncovered and respectfully address himself to "*Mr. Speaker.*" He shall confine himself to the question under debate, shall avoid personality, and shall use some other distinction than the proper name of any other member to whom he may refer in debate.

RULE X.

If two or more members shall rise to speak at the same time, the Speaker shall determine which shall speak first; and no member shall speak more than twice to the same question, nor more than once until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken.

RULE XI.

If any member shall in any manner transgress the Rules of the House, the Speaker shall, or any member may call him to order, in which case the member called to order shall

immediately sit down, unless permitted to explain; and the House shall, if appealed to, decide on the case without debate. If there be no appeal, the decision of the Chair shall be submitted to. If the decision be in favor of the member called to order, he shall be at liberty to proceed; if otherwise, he shall not be permitted to proceed without leave of the House, and if the case require it, he shall be liable to the censure of the House. If a member be called to order for words spoken in debate, the person calling him to order shall repeat the words excepted to, and they shall be taken down in writing by the Clerk; and no member shall be held to answer or be subject to the censure of the House for words spoken in debate if any other member has spoken or other business has intervened after the words spoken and before exception to them shall have been taken.

RULE XII.

No member shall vote on any question in the result of which he is immediately and particularly interested, nor in any case where he was not present when the vote was taken, without leave of the House; and upon a division and count of the House on any question no member without the Bar shall be counted.

RULE XIII.

Every member who shall be in the House when the question is put shall give his vote, unless the House shall excuse him. And the refusal of any member present to vote, on calling the yeas and nays, shall be noted on the Journal at the request of any member.

RULE XIV.

No member shall take out of the House any bill or other paper belonging to the House, without leave of the Speaker, and no original paper shall be delivered to any person during the recess of the Legislature, without a written order from the Speaker.

The combination of the safe lock shall not be made known to any other person than the Speaker and Chief Clerk of the House, and said combination shall be changed during the first week of each session of the General Assembly.

RULE XV.

The name of any member making a motion, presenting any petition, memorial or other paper, proposing any resolution, order or other matter, shall be inserted on the Journal; but if any motion or proposition be withdrawn, all proceedings relating immediately thereto shall be expunged from the Journal.

RULE XVI.

While the Speaker is putting any question or addressing the House none shall walk out or across the House, nor in such case or while a member is speaking, shall hold private discourse, so as to interrupt debate.

RULE XVII.

When a motion is made and seconded it shall be stated by the Speaker; or, being in writing, it shall be handed to the Chair and read aloud by the Clerk before debate; and every motion shall be reduced to writing if the Speaker or any member require it.

RULE XVIII.

When a motion is made and seconded, or when a question is under debate, the matter shall receive a determination by the question; and no motion shall be received but a motion—

1. To adjourn.
2. To take a recess.
3. To lay on the table.
4. For the previous question.
5. To postpone to a day certain.
6. To commit.
7. To amend.
8. To postpone indefinitely.

Which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they are arranged. A motion to strike out the enacting words of a bill shall have precedence of a motion to amend; and, if carried, shall be equivalent to its rejection; and when a question is postponed indefinitely, the same shall not be acted on again during the session.

RULE XIX.

There shall be a motion for the previous question, which being ordered by a majority of the members present, shall preclude all further debate and bring the House to a direct vote upon the immediate question or questions on which it has been asked and ordered. It may be asked and ordered upon any debatable motion or a series of motions to, and embracing the main question if desired.

RULE XX.

On a motion for a previous question, or a motion to lie on the table, or a motion to adjourn, there shall be no debate. And all incidental questions arising after either of these motions have been made, and pending the same, shall be decided, whether upon appeal or otherwise, without debate.

RULE XXI.

Every question shall be entered on the Journal, and the yeas and nays shall be taken when required by five members, and after the voting shall have commenced on any question, or the Clerk has commenced the roll-call on any question, resolution, order or bill upon which the vote is required to be taken by yeas and nays, debate shall not be entertained nor any motion received or propounded by the Speaker until the conclusion of the vote and announcement of the result.

RULE XXII.

Any member may call for the division of the question, which shall be divided, if it comprehends propositions in

substance so distinct that, one being taken away, a substantive proposition shall remain for the decision of the House.

RULE XXIII.

A motion to strike out and insert shall be deemed indivisible, but the matter proposed to be inserted may be divided, if required, according to Rule XXII. A motion to strike out being lost, shall preclude neither amendment nor a motion to strike out and insert. No motion or proposition on a subject different from that under consideration, shall be admitted under color of amendment.

RULE XXIV.

All questions, except on the final passage of a bill, or a motion to suspend the Rules, or those otherwise herein provided for, shall be determined by a majority of the members present and voting; those dividing in the affirmative rising in their places, those in the negative continuing in their seats, and so *vice versa*, until a decision by the Speaker.

RULE XXV.

The question on the final passage of a bill shall always be determined by the yeas and nays, which shall be recorded on the Journal; and unless it shall thus appear that a majority of the whole number of members elected to the House have voted in the affirmative, the bill shall be declared rejected.

RULE XXVI.

When a question has once been decided in the affirmative or negative, a motion of reconsideration shall be in order, if made by one member and seconded by two others who voted in the majority on the same day or within the next two days of actual session after the decision, which motion shall be disposed of within three days of actual session; provided, that such motion, if made during the last six days of the session, shall be disposed of on the day on which

made; but should a bill, on its final passage, be declared rejected merely for want of a Constitutional majority, motion for reconsideration may be made by one member and seconded by two others who voted in either the affirmative or negative. The motion to reconsider shall not be made more than once touching the same subject-matter. The motion to reconsider, and the motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider, may be made by a member at the same time, and when the motion to reconsider has been laid upon the table the subject-matter shall not be again considered during the session.

RULE XXVII.

Petitions, memorials and other papers, addressed to the House, shall be presented by the Speaker, or by a member in his place; and the object of all petitions and memorials shall be endorsed on the back and entered on the Journal.

RULE XXVIII.

The unfinished business in which the House was engaged at the preceding adjournment shall have the preference in the orders of the day; and no motion or any other business shall be received without the special leave of the House until the former is disposed of.

RULE XXIX.

Any fifteen members (including the Speaker, if there be one) shall be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members. But calls of the House shall be made, if required by seven members, at any time when the subject is under consideration.

RULE XXX.

Every Committee shall have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

RULE XXXI.

No committee shall sit during the sitting of the House without special leave.

RULE XXXII.

On an election of any officer of trust or profit no ballot shall be counted unless the person for whom it be given be nominated to the House before the balloting be commenced, except as may be otherwise provided for by the Constitution.

RULE XXXIII.

When a blank is not filled up, and different sums, numbers or times shall be proposed, the question shall be taken on the largest sum or number, and on the longest time.

RULE XXXIV.

Upon calls of the House, or on taking the yeas and nays, the names of the members shall be called by counties, according to seniority.

ON BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

RULE XXXV.

Every bill shall be introduced by motion for leave or by an order of the House, or on the report of a committee having the direction of the subject-matter, and in either of the two cases first mentioned, shall be referred to a committee to report thereon, and when reported shall have its first reading, which shall be by title only.

RULE XXXVI.

Bills, memorials, resolutions and orders shall be referred by the Speaker to their appropriate committees, and in case of erroneous or objectionable reference, correction may be made on the next day or the day succeeding immediately after the reading of the Journal by unanimous consent, or on motion of a committee claiming jurisdiction, or on the report of the committee to which the bill has been so originally referred.

RULE XXXVII.

Every bill shall receive three readings in the House on three different days of the session, previous to its passage, unless two-thirds of the members elected to the House otherwise determine; the first of which readings shall be by the title only, unless a majority of the House shall otherwise order.

RULE XXXVIII.

All bills of a local character, and of a partial operation, received from the Senate or originating in the House, shall be referred to the proper local delegation, except in cases when the delegation consists of only two members, in which case the Speaker shall name another member, making a committee of three.

RULE XXXIX.

All bills which, on a third reading, shall be committed either to Committee of the Whole House or other committee, shall be considered as upon their second reading, when reported back to the House, with amendments, otherwise as upon their third reading, in the same state as when committed.

Bills committed or recommitted on their second reading shall occupy the same position when reported back as when committed or recommitted.

RULE XL.

All resolutions which have been read once and are entitled to a second reading, and all bills which have been once or twice read and are entitled to a second or third reading by the Rules of the House, shall be arranged every morning agreeably to seniority by the Clerk, placed on the Speaker's desk, taken up by them in due order, the date of their last reading announced, and read a second or third time, although no motion for a second or third reading may have been made.

RULE XII.

The Speaker shall appoint the following committees :

1. A Committee on Rules, to consist of the Speaker and four other members.
2. A Committee on Elections.
3. A Committee on Ways and Means.
4. A Committee on Claims.
5. A Committee on the Judiciary.
6. A Committee on Internal Improvements.
7. A Committee on Education.
8. A Committee on Militia.
9. A Committee on Agriculture.
10. A Committee on Corporations.
11. A Committee on Inspections.
12. A Committee on Manufacturers.
13. A Committee on Public Buildings.
14. A Committee on Public Records.
15. A Committee on the Library.
16. A Committee on Printing.
17. A Committee on Insolvency.
18. A Committee on Engrossed Bills and Resolutions.
19. A Committee on Expiring Laws.
20. A Committee on Federal Relations.
21. A Committee on Amendments to the Constitution.
22. A Committee on the Contingent Fund placed at the disposal of the Executive.
23. A Committee on Roads and Highways.
24. A Committee on Immigration.
25. A Committee on the part of the House on Joint Committee on Section 24, Article 3, of the Constitution.
26. A Committee on Hygiene.
27. A Committee on Insurance and Loans.
28. A Committee on Temperance and Regulation of the Liquor Traffic.
29. A Committee on Re-valuation and Re-assessment.

30. A Committee on Civil Service Reform.

Each of the above Committees to consist of nine members.

31. A Committee on the Chesapeake Bay and its Tributaries, to consist of nineteen members, as follows: One from each of the Legislative districts of Baltimore city and one from each of the following counties: Baltimore, Anne Arundel, Charles, Calvert, St. Mary's, Harford, Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, Talbot, Dorehester, Wicomico, Worcester, Somerset, Caroline and Prince George's.

32. A Committee on Organization, to consist of the Speaker and nineteen members.

RULE XLII.

When a bill has been returned to the House by the Governor without his signature, and with his objections thereto, the objections shall be entered at large upon the Journal, and the House shall proceed to reconsider the bill, and after such reconsideration, the Speaker shall put the question: "*Shall the bill pass notwithstanding the objections of the Executive?*" and the vote thereupon shall be taken by yeas and nays, and the votes of three-fifths of all the members of the House shall be necessary to pass the bill.

RULE XLIII.

Reports of committees on subjects of a private or local nature shall not, in future, be entered *in extenso* on the Journal, but the favorable or unfavorable character only of such reports shall be placed on the Journal.

RULE XLIV.

No standing rule or rules of the House shall be suspended unless by unanimous consent or by vote of two-thirds of the members present, to be ascertained by a call of the yeas and nays, except as may be otherwise required by the Constitution.

RULE XLV.

It shall not be necessary, in organizing the House of Delegates, to require the presence of any former officers, except the Chief Clerk, the Reading Clerk and Doorkeepers, and no other of the former officers shall receive compensation for attendance.

COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE.

RULE XLVI.

The House shall be resolved into a Committee of the Whole House on the condition of the State for the consideration of bills or Joint Resolutions of a general character by a majority vote upon motion made and seconded, as usual, designating the subject-matter for consideration therein, which committee may originate bills or resolutions.

RULE XLVII.

In forming a Committee of the Whole House the Speaker shall leave his Chair, and a Chairman to preside in Committee shall be appointed by the Speaker.

RULE XLVIII.

Upon Bills and Resolutions being committed to a Committee of the Whole House, the same shall be first read throughout by the Clerk, and then again read and debated by clauses, leaving the title and preamble to be last considered. The body of the Bill or Resolution shall not be defaced or interlined, but all amendments, noting the page and line, shall be duly entered by the Clerk on a separate paper, as the same shall be agreed to by the Committee, and so report to the House.

RULE XLIX.

The Rules of Proceedings in the House shall be observed in a Committee of the Whole House, so far as applicable.

RULE L.

The officers of the House shall be one Chief Clerk, one Reading Clerk, one Journal Clerk, one Sergeant-at-arms, one Postmaster, one Assistant Postmaster, Five Assistant Clerks, one Keeper of Cloak Room, three Doorkeepers, three Pages, five Folders, three Chaplains.

The Speaker shall appoint a suitable person to be Assistant Janitor, also a Messenger to the Printer, and Messenger to the Speaker, and shall provide, by appointment, such employes as may be found requisite and necessary for the care and custodianship of the rotunda, committee rooms and lavatory.

The Speaker shall appoint additional assistant engrossing and committee clerks, as the same may be necessary hereafter, not to exceed six, to be paid from date of appointment.

The Speaker shall assign and re-assign the employes of the House from one position to another, as their capacity and efficiency may indicate, and shall have power to suspend from duty without pay, for neglect of duty or other misconduct in his discretion.

He shall also select and appoint a private secretary, who shall be a stenographer and typewriter, to attend to the official correspondence and clerical work connected with the office of Speaker.

The Chairmen of the Committees on Ways and Means and Claims shall appoint a clerk each to their respective committees. The compensation of all the clerks and employes shall be five dollars a day, except the Chief Clerk, Reading Clerk and Journal Clerk, who shall be paid ten dollars a day; the Clerk to the Committee on Claims and Chief Engrossing Clerk, six dollars a day each.

The Pages shall be required, when necessary, to assist the folders and the officers of the House in such duties as may be assigned to them, when not actually engaged in the active duties of the office of Page.

No extra compensation shall be allowed to any member or officer of the House during the present session, except to the members of the Committee on Engrossed Bills and Resolutions, with such additional members of said committee as may be authorized to be appointed at or about the close of the session, and to the clerks of said committee, and such additional clerks as may be authorized to be appointed at or about the close of the session, and such others as may be required to remain in attendance upon the business of the House after final adjournment; but no extra compensation shall be paid in any event, except in pursuance of resolution or order of the House, to be reported upon by its appropriate committee, to be passed by aye and nay vote, by a majority of all the members elected to the House, which said order or resolution shall also fix the amount that shall be allowed.

All clerks, officers, or employes shall be prompt in their attendance at each opening of the House, and shall remain at their several posts during the entire sitting of the House, ready to render any service in accordance with their several duties.

No clerk, officer or employe shall be absent at *any time* during the sitting of the House, unless by permission of the Speaker, nor absent himself from the service of the House unless in pursuance of leave of absence obtained from the House.

THE CHIEF CLERK

Shall keep the Minutes of Proceedings in the House, and with the aid and co-operation of the Journal Clerk make out, subject to the control of the Speaker, the Journal of said proceedings, in readiness for the same to be read at the next meeting of the House.

He shall keep the files of the House, preserving all petitions and other papers belonging to the archives.

He shall place appropriate endorsements upon all papers presented to the House, and after entering the same in

books kept for that purpose, send to the Printer of the House such as are to be printed, and to the appropriate Committees such as are referred without printing.

He shall convey all messages from the House to the Senate, preceded by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

He shall receive all messages from the Senate, when presented by that body.

He shall, every morning, arrange, agreeably to seniority, all resolutions which have been once read and are entitled to a second reading, and all bills which have been once or twice read and are entitled to a second or third reading, and place them on the Speaker's desk.

THE READING CLERK

Shall call the roll each day at the opening of the House, read all bills, resolutions and other matter when handed him by the Speaker.

THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS

Shall attend the House during its sitting, to aid in the enforcement of order, under the direction of the Speaker; to execute the commands of the House from time to time, together with all such process, issued by authority thereof, as shall be directed by the Speaker.

The symbol of his office (the Mace) shall be borne by him when in the execution of his office.

THE COMMITTEE CLERKS

Shall copy all manuscripts handed them by the Chief Clerk in such manner as he shall direct, and return the original copy to him when completed.

THE PAGES

Shall, each morning, lay upon the desks of the several members a copy of the printed Journal, and all other printed matter ordered by the House.

Shall wait upon the members in any matter directly connected with the House.

THE DOORKEEPERS

Shall close the doors leading into the Hall so soon as the Chaplain commences prayer, and shall prevent conversation, walking or any interruption whatever outside the Bar of the House during religious services.

Shall close, and keep closed, both doors of the Bar of the House, and take and keep position directly thereat, allowing no person to pass unless in strict conformity to the Fifth Rule, viz :

“ No person shall be admitted within the Bar of the House but members of the Executive and Judiciary Departments, members of the Senate, ex-Governors, former members of the Legislature, and such other persons as may be invited by the Speaker.”

Shall prevent the abuse of property in the lobbies.

Shall keep the aisles outside the Bar of the House clear, so that ingress and egress of members shall not be interrupted.

Shall give full attention to the comfort and seating in the lobbies of all visitors.

THE POSTMASTER

Shall, on the arrival of the mails, promptly deliver to the members all mail matter addressed to them, and shall collect from their desks all matter prepared for mailing.

RULE LI.

All resolutions and orders requiring the expenditure of money, and all other resolutions and orders except those providing for leaves of absence, or relating to adjournment

or recess and such others as in the judgment of the Chair are of such a character as to require immediate action, shall be referred to their appropriate committees.

RULE LII.

The manual of parliamentary practice in this body, in all cases in which the rules thereof may be applicable and not inconsistent with the standing rules and orders of this House, shall be "Reed's Parliamentary Rules."

APPENDIX,

**Showing Forms for the Preparation, Introduction,
Amendment and Passage of Bills, and for
Messages to the Senate.**

PREPARATION OF BILLS.

FORM OF ACT TO REPEAL A SECTION.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That Section ——— of Article ——— of the Code of Public General (or Local) Laws, entitled (here insert title), be and the same is hereby repealed.

FORM TO AMEND A SECTION.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That Section ——— of Article ——— of the Code of Public General (or Local) Laws, entitled (here insert title), be amended and re-enacted, so as to read as follows :

(Here insert section as amended, with the number of the section, as in the Code.)

TO ADD NEW SECTIONS TO THE CODE.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That the following sections (here describe subject) be added to Article ——— of the Code of Public General (or Local) Laws, (here insert title) and be arranged under the head ——— in said Article.

Section 1. .

Section 2, &c., &c.

TO ADD A NEW ARTICLE TO THE CODE.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That the following Article be added to the Code of Public General Laws, under the title of ———.

Section 1.

Section 2.

Section 3.

TITLE TO BILLS.

FORM OF TITLE TO AMEND A SECTION.

A bill entitled an Act to amend ——— Section of Article ——— of the Code of Public General (or Local) Laws, entitled (here insert title.) [Here briefly describe the subject of the bill.]

(The title of bills to repeal, to add to, &c., may be framed in a similar form, varying according to the object and intention of the Act.)

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Before a bill can be introduced, leave must be obtained. The proper proceeding after leave obtained is for the member on whose motion leave has been granted to prepare a draft of his bill, properly endorsed with the title thereof, and hand it to the engrossing clerk, who shall deliver it as soon as engrossed to the Chief Clerk. All general bills, after being thus handed to the Chief Clerk, shall be delivered by him at once to the printer, and shall be printed and delivered as soon as practicable to the chairman of the committee to which referred. Local bills shall not be printed unless ordered by the House, but shall, after being engrossed, be handed by the Clerk to the delegation or committee to which they shall be referred.

To insure speed and accuracy in the transaction of business, this form should be strictly observed.

AMENDING BILLS BEFORE THE HOUSE.

House bills are open to amendment on the second reading, and Senate bills on the third.

When a bill is before the House for amendment it is read by sections, and amendments are only in order to the section under consideration. After that is passed, it can be returned to and amended as a whole.

An amendment submitted should be plainly written, and endorsed with the name of the member submitting it, indicating the section and the line to be amended, thus :

In section —, line —, after the word “—,” insert the words “—;” or, in section —, line —, strike out the words “—,” and insert the words “—;” or, in section —, strike out all after the word “—,” and insert “—.”

When an amendment has been submitted to a section under consideration, it is competent for any member to submit an amendment to the amendment, but there the amendments must cease until the latter has been disposed of.

When, however, an amendment has been submitted, the intention of which is to strike out the entire section, it is competent for a member to submit an amendment to the section, and another amendment to that amendment. When the two latter are disposed of, other amendments in the same degree can be proposed. The question on the motion to strike out being postponed until the friends of the measure have an opportunity of making it acceptable by amendments.

PREAMBLES AND TITLES.

After the bill has been considered the preamble comes up for adoption, and the vote is taken on the whole by yeas and nays. The title is then open to amendment.

HOUSE BILLS AMENDED BY THE SENATE.

When a bill is returned from the Senate with amendments, the question is taken upon the adoption of the Senate's amendments. The proper motion then is, if the amendments are agreeable to the committee which introduced the bill: "Mr. Speaker, I move that the House concur in the amendments of the Senate." The question is taken upon the adoption of the motion. If agreed to, the bill, as amended, is passed by yeas and nays. If not agreeable to the committee, a motion that the House do not concur in the Senate's amendments is the proper one, and if sustained by a vote of the House, the chairman of the committee submits for adoption a message to the Senate, as follows:

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,
January , 190 .

Gentlemen of the Senate:

The House of Delegates having refused to concur in amendments proposed by the Senate to the House bill entitled (here insert title), we respectfully request your Honorable Body to recede from said amendments, and herewith return said bill.

Or,

The House of Delegates having refused to concur in amendments proposed by the Senate to the House bill entitled (here insert title), we respectfully propose, with the concurrence of your Honorable Body, the appointment of a Joint Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses, and herewith return said bill. We have named as conferees on the part of the House Messrs.

Should the Senate agree to recede, the bill stands as originally passed by the House. Should the Senate adhere to its amendments, a message is dispatched to the House, usually in this form:

BY THE SENATE,

January , 190 .

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates :

We have received your message requesting the Senate to recede from its amendments to House bill entitled (title inserted.) We respectfully inform you that the Senate adheres to its amendments, and propose, with your concurrence, the appointment of a Joint Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses. We have named on the part of the Senate Messrs. We herewith return said bill.

A message is then returned as follows:

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,

January , 190 .

Gentlemen of the Senate :

We have received your message proposing the appointment of a Joint Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill entitled (insert title), and respectfully inform you that we concur therein. We have appointed on the part of the Senate Messrs.

The report of the Committee on Conference is then submitted by the Chairman of the Senate Committee to the Senate and the Chairman of the House Committee to the House, and passed by yeas and nays. The bill then stands as amended by the Committee on Conference.

Should the Committee of Conference not be able to agree, the bill is rejected.

ORIGIN OF THE NAMES OF COUNTIES, WITH DATE OF FORMATION
AND AREA.

Counties.	Origin of Name.	Date of Formation	Area in Sq. Miles
St. Mary's.....	The earliest; called in honor of the Patron Saint of Queen Henrietta Maria.....	1634	300
Anne Arundel..	After the Lady Anne Arundel, wife of Cæcilius, second Lord Baltimore.....	1650	360
Kent.....	After the English County of that name, by settlers from said county	1650	240
Calvert.....	After the family name of the Proprietary.....	1654	250
Charles.....	From Charles, Lord Baltimore....	1658	450
Baltimore.....	From the Proprietary's Irish barony (Celtic bilte-mor, <i>i. e.</i> , the large town).	1659	600
Talbot.....	After Lord Talbot, uncle of Lady Baltimore.....	1660	280
Dorchester....	After the Earl Dorset, a family friend of the Calverts.....	1666	600
Somerset.....	After Edward Somerset, husband of Maria Calvert, daughter of Lord Baltimore.....	1666	300
Cecil.....	After the forename of the second Lord Baltimore.....	1673	350
Prince George's.	From Prince George of Denmark..	1695	400
Queen Anne's..	After the reigning sovereign of Great Britain.....	1706	400
Worcester.....	In commemoration of the Stuart proclivities of the Palatine's family.....	1742	450
Frederick....	After Frederick, Prince of Wales..	1748	580
Caroline.....	After Lady Caroline Calvert, sister of the last Lord Baltimore.....	1773	270
Harford.....	After Henry Harford, last Proprietary.....	1773	400
Washington....	After General Washington.....	1776	525
Montgomery..	After General Montgomery, killed at Quebec.	1786	525
Allegany.....	After the great Indian tribe of Alligewi.....	1789	430
Carroll.....	After Carroll of Carrollton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence	1836	425
Howard.....	After Col. John Eager Howard, the elder.....	1850	240
Wicomico.....	After the river of the same name..	1867	310
Garrett.....	After John W. Garrett.....	1872	670

LEGAL HOLIDAYS.

The following days have been established in Maryland as Bank Holidays :

1. New Year's Day, January 1st.
2. Washington's Birthday, February 22d.
3. Decoration Day, May 30th.
4. Independence Day, July 4th.
5. Christmas Day, December 25th.
6. Good Friday.
7. General Election Day.
8. Congressional Election Day.
9. All special days that may be appointed or recommended by the Governor of this State or the President of the United States as days of thanksgiving, fasting and prayer, or other religious observance, or for the general cessation of business.
10. Sundays.

LABOR'S HOLIDAY.

Labor's Holiday, first Monday in September.

By an Act of the Congress of the United States, approved June 28th, 1894, it was enacted that the first Monday of September, in each year, being the day celebrated and known as Labor's Holiday, was made a legal public holiday, to all intents and purposes, in the same manner as Christmas, the first day of January, the twenty-second day of February, the thirtieth day of May and the fourth day of July are by law public holidays.

The Governor of Maryland, by virtue of authority vested in him under Article 13, section 9 of the Code, may declare and proclaim the first Monday in September a legal holiday, and recommend its observance by the general cessation of business.

DEFENDER'S DAY.

September 12th, known as "Defender's" Day, is a municipal holiday in Baltimore city, in memory of the successful resistance of British invasion in 1814.

Under Article 13, section 9 of the Code, the Governor may declare September 12th a legal or bank holiday by proclamation, and recommend its observance as such throughout the State of Maryland.

SATURDAY HALF-HOLIDAYS.

Saturday half-holiday laws are in force in the following places :

In the city of Annapolis, by Act of 1894, chapter 167.

In the city of Baltimore, by Act of 1898, chapter 198.

In Baltimore county, by Act of 1898, chapter 152.

In Harford county, by Act of 1898, chapter 154.

In Montgomery county, by Act of 1898, chapter 366.

ARBOR DAY.

By resolution of the General Assembly of 1894, the Governor is authorized to designate by proclamation one day in April, annually, for tree planting, to be known as "Arbor and Highway Day."

REPUDIATION DAY.

The General Assembly of 1894 made November 23d a bank half-holiday in Frederick county, under the title of "Repudiation Day," in commemoration of the repudiation of the Stamp Act in 1765.

Barons of Baltimore and Lords Proprietary of Maryland.

GEORGE CALVERT, First Lord Baltimore.

Lords Proprietary.

- 1632—Cæcilius Calvert, Second Lord Baltimore.
 1675—Charles Calvert, Third Lord Baltimore.
 1715—Benedict Leonard Calvert, Fourth Lord Baltimore.
 1715—Charles Calvert, Fifth Lord Baltimore.
 1751—Frederick Calvert, Sixth and last Lord Baltimore.
 1771 to 1776—Henry Harford, last Proprietary.

GOVERNORS OF MARYLAND.

Proprietary Governors.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1633—Leonard Calvert. | 1662—Charles Calvert. |
| 1647—Thomas Greenc. | 1667—Charles, Lord Baltimore. |
| 1649—William Stonc. | 1678—Thomas Notley. |
| 1654—Bennett and Matthews, Com-
missioners under Parlia-
ment. | 1681—Charles, Lord Baltimore.
1685—William Joseph, President
of Deputies. |
| 1658—Josiah Fendall. | 1689—Convention of Protestant
Associations. |
| 1661—Philip Calvert. | |

Royal Governors.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1691—Sir Lionel Copley. | 1703—Thomas Tench, President. |
| 1693—Sir Edmund Andros | 1704—John Seymour. |
| 1694—Francis Nicholson. | 1709—Edward Lloyd, President. |
| 1699—Nathaniel Blackiston. | 1714—John Hart. |

Proprietary Governors.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1715—John Hart. | 1742—Thomas Bladen. |
| 1720—Charles Calvert. | 1747—Samuel Ogle. |
| 1727—Benedict Leonard Calvert. | 1752—Benjamin Tasker, President. |
| 1732—Samuel Ogle. | 1753—Horatio Sharpe. |
| 1733—Charles, Lord Baltimore. | 1769 to 1774—Robert Eden. |
| 1735—Samuel Ogle. | |

The Revolution.

- 1774-5-6—Convention and Council of Safety.

STATE GOVERNORS.

Elected Annually by the Legislature, with an Executive Council.

1777—Thomas Johnson.	1811—Robert Bowie.
1779—Thomas Sim Lee.	1812—Levin Winder.
1782—William Paca.	1815—Charles Ridgely, of Hampton.
1785—William Smallwood.	1818—Charles Goldsborough.
1788—John Eager Howard.	1819—Samuel Sprigg.
1791—George Plater.	1822—Samuel Stevens, Jr.
1792—Thomas Sim Lee.	1825—Joseph Kent.
1794—John H Stone.	1828—Daniel Martin.
1797—John Henry.	1829—Thomas King Carroll.
1798—Benjamin Ogle.	1830—Daniel Martin.
1801—John Francis Mercer.	1831—George Howard, (acting.)
1803—Robert Bowie.	1832—George Howard.
1806—Robert Wright.	1833—James Thomas.
1809—Edward Lloyd.	1835—Thomas W. Veazey.

Elected Under the Amended Constitution of 1838, for Three Years.

William Grayson, of Queen Anne's County.....	1838
Francis Thomas, of Frederick County.....	1841
Thomas G. Pratt, of Prince George's County.....	1844
Philip F. Thomas, of Talbot County.....	1847
Enoch Louis Lowe, of Frederick County.....	1850

Elected Under the Constitution of 1851, for Four Years.

Thomas Watkins Ligon, of Howard County.....	1853
Thomas Holliday Hicks, of Dorchester County.....	1857
Augustus W. Bradford, of Baltimore County.....	1861

Elected Under the Constitution of 1864, for Four Years.

Thomas Swann, of Baltimore City.....	1865
Lieutenant-Governor C. C. Cox, of Baltimore City.....	1865

Elected Under the Constitution of 1867, for Four Years.

Oden Bowie, of Prince George's County.....	1868
Wm. Pinkney Whyte, of Baltimore City.....	1872
James Black Groome, of Cecil County.....	1874
John Lee Carroll, of Howard County.....	1876
William T. Hamilton, of Washington County.....	1880
Robert M. McLane, of Baltimore City.....	1884
Henry Lloyd, of Dorchester County.....	1885
Elihu E. Jackson, of Wicomico County.....	1888
Frank Brown, of Carroll County.....	1892
Lloyd Lowndes, of Allegany County.....	1896
John Walter Smith, of Worcester County.....	1900

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

John W. Culbreth.....	1838-1839	Grason Eichelberger..	1861-1862
Cornelius McLean.....	1839-1840	William B. Hill.....	1862-1866
James Murray.....	1840-1841	John M. Carter.....	1866-1869
Thomas Wright.....	1841-1842	R. C. Hollyday.....	1869-1872
John C. Legrand.....	1842-1844	John T. Mason.....	1872-1873
John N. Watkins.....	1844	R. C. Hollyday.....	1873-1880
W. Van Burskirk... ..	1844-1845	James T. Briscoe.....	1880-1884
William T. Wooten... ..	1845-1848	R. C. Hollyday.....	1884-1900
Richard C. Hollyday... ..	1848-1849	Geo. B. Milligan.....	1884-1886
John Nick Watkins... ..	1849-1851	Edward W. LeCompte... ..	1886-1893
Thomas H. O'Neal.....	1851-1853	William T. Brantly... ..	1893-1894
John Randolph Quinn... ..	1853-1854	Edwin Gott... ..	1894-1896
Nathaniel Cox.....	1854-1857	Richard Dallam.....	1896-1899
Jonathan Pinkney... ..	1857-1858	Geo. E. Loweree.....	1899-1900
James R. Partridge.....	1858-1861		

COMPTROLLERS.

- Philip Francis Thomas,
From 18th December, 1851, to 20th April, 1853.
- Henry E. Bateman,
Appointed from 20th April, 1853, to 11th January, 1854.
- William Pinkney Whyte,
From 11th January, 1854, to 9th January, 1856.
- William Henry Purnell,
From 9th January, 1856, to 8th May, 1861.
- Dennis Claude,
Appointed 8th May, 1861, to 17th July, 1861.
- Abram Lingan Jarrett,
From 17th July, 1861, to 8th January, 1862.
- Samuel Snowden Maffitt,
From 8th January, 1862, to 13th January, 1864.
- Henry Holliday Goldsborough,
From 13th January, 1864, to 26th November, 1864.
- Robert J. Jump,
From 26th November, 1864, to 9th January, 1867.
- William J. Leonard,
From 9th January, 1867, to 17th January, 1870.
- Levin Woolford,
From 17th January, 1870, to 22d January, 1878.
- Thomas J. Keating,
From 22d January, 1878, to 22d January, 1884.
- J. Frank Turner,
From 22d January, 1884, to 16th January, 1888.
- L. Victor Baughman,
From 16th January, 1888, to 19th January, 1892.
- Marion deKalb Smith,
From 19th January, 1892, to 21st January, 1896.
- Robert P. Graham,
From 21st January, 1896, to 18th January, 1898.
- Phillips Lee Goldsborough,
From 18th January, 1898.

TREASURERS OF THE WESTERN AND EASTERN SHORES.**WESTERN SHORE.**

- Thomas Harwood, Jr., from 1775 to 1805.
Benjamin Harwood, 1805 to 1826.
George Mackubin, 1826 to 1843.
James S. Owens, 1843.
Dennis Claude, from 1844 to 1852.

EASTERN SHORE.

- William Hindman, from 1775 to 1776.

It appears that there was an interim in the office of Treasurer of the Eastern Shore at this period. Land Warrants showing that the treasurer of the Western Shore receipted for money received for public land on the Eastern Shore, contrary to the usual custom.

- Henry Dickinson, from 1786 to 1788.

Another interim in the incumbents of the office occurs, that research has not supplied.

William Richardson, from 1797 to 1824.

John K. B. Emory, 1825.

William K. Lambkin, from 1826 to 1840.

J. H. Harris, 1840.

Pere Robinson, from 1842 to 1843.

At this period the offices of the two Treasurers were consolidated.

James S. Owens,

From 24th February, 1852, to 24th February, 1854.

Dennis Claude,

From 24th February, 1854, to 14th February, 1860.

Sprigg Harwood,

From 14th February, 1860, to 4th February, 1862.

Robert Fowler,

From 4th February, 1862, to 10th February, 1870.

John Merryman,

From 10th February, 1870, to 10th February, 1872.

John W. Davis,

From 10th February, 1872, to 10th February, 1874.

Barnes Compton,

From 10th February, 1874, to 3d March, 1885.

John S. Gittings,

From 3d March, 1885, to 10th February, 1886.

Stevenson Archer,

From 10th February, 1886, to 15th April, 1890.

Edwin H. Brown,

From 17th April, 1890, to 16th February, 1892.

Spencer C. Jones,

From 16th February, 1892, to 11th March, 1896.

Thomas J. Shryock,

From 11th March, 1896.

ATTORNEYS-GENERAL OF MARYLAND.

From 1777 to 1899.

Luther Martin	1788
William Pinkney.....	1805
John Thompson Mason.....	1806
John Johnson.....	1806
John Montgomery.....	1811
Luther Martin.....	1818
Nathaniel Williams, Assistant Attorney-General	1820
Thomas B. Dorsey.....	1822
Thomas Kell.....	1824
Roger B. Taney.....	1827
Josiah Bayley.....	1831
George R. Richardson.....	1845
Robert J. Brent.....	1851
Alexander Randall.....	1864
Isaac D. Jones.....	1867
Andrew K. Syester.....	1871
Charles J. M. Gwinn.....	1875
Charles J. M. Gwinn.....	1879
Charles R. Roberts.....	1883
William Pinkney Whyte.....	1887
John P. Poe.....	1891
Harry M. Clabaugh.....	1896
George R. Gaither, Jr.....	1899

COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE.

John Lewger, Member of the Council, Officer in charge of land grants, etc.....	1637
John Lankford, "During his natural life,"—Surveyor-General.....	1641
Robert Clarke, Surveyor-General	1648
Jerome White, Surveyor-General.....	1664
Baker Brooke, Surveyor-General	1676
Vincent Lowe, Surveyor-General.....	1679 to 1680

In 1680 the Land Office was created, with a Register on each Shore.

John Llewellyn, Register for Western Shore.	
Yachel Downes, Register for Eastern Shore.	
Henry Darnal, Register	1688
Charles Carroll, Register.....	1712
Edward Griffith, Register.....	1715
Edmund Jennings, Judge and Register	1732
Levin Gale, Judge and Register.....	1738
Philip Thomas, Judge and Register.....	1743
Benj. Tasker and Benj. Young, Judges and Registers.	1746
Benj. Young and George Steuart, Judges and Registers	1747
Benedict Calvert and George Steuart, Judges and Registers.....	1755
St. George Peale, Register.....	1777
John Callahan, Register.....	1779
John Kilty, Register.....	1806
John Brewer, Register	1812
G. G. Brewer, Register.....	1827

In 1841 the Eastern Shore Office was transferred to the Western Shore.

G. G. Brewer, Register for Western Shore.
 Samuel Roberts, Register for Eastern Shore.

The Constitution of 1851 created the office of Commissioner of the Land Office.

Hon. James Murray.....	1852
Hon. William L. W. Seabrook	1857
Hon. George L. L. Davis	1868
Dr. William R. Hayward.....	1869
J. Thomas Scharf, A. M. LL.D.....	1884
Philip D. Laird.....	1892
Wm. O. Mitchell.....	1896

STATE TAX COMMISSIONERS OF MARYLAND.

Levin Woolford.....	1878
Levin Woolford.....	1882
Levin Woolford.....	1886
Frank T. Shaw.....	1890
Thomas J. Keating.....	1894
Robert P. Graham.....	1898

CABINET APPOINTMENTS.

Maryland has received the following Cabinet appointments in the successive administrations of the Federal Government:

Washington's Administration—

Secretary of the War and Navy, James McHenry, January 27th, 1796.

Washington's Second Administration—

James McHenry continued in office.

Secretary of the Navy, Benjamin Stoddert, May 21st, 1798.

Jefferson's Administration—

Benjamin Stoddert continued in office until January 26th, 1802, when Robert Smith was appointed to the position.

Madison's Administration—

Secretary of State, Robert Smith, March 6th, 1809.

Attorney-General, William Pinkney, December 11th, 1811.

Monroe's Administration—

Attorney-General, William Wirt, December 15th, 1817.

Jackson's Administration—

Attorney-General, Roger B. Taney, 1831, and Secretary of the Treasury, 1833.

Harrison's Administration—

Attorney-General, John Nelson, January 2d, 1844.

Taylor's Administration—

Secretary of the Navy, John P. Kennedy, 1852.

Attorney-General, Reverdy Johnson, March 7th, 1849.

Buchanan's Administration—

Secretary of the Treasury, Philip F. Thomas, December, 1860.

Lincoln's Administration—

Postmaster-General, Montgomery Blair, March, 1861.

Grant's Administration—

Postmaster-General, John A. J. Creswell, March 5th, 1869.

McKinley's Administration—

Postmaster-General, James A. Gary, March, 1897.

State Government, 1899.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT—*Annapolis.*

<i>Names and Offices.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Term Expires.</i>
Governor, Lloyd Lowndes, (R).....	Allegany County.....	1900
Governor Elect, John Walter Smith, (D.)	Worcester County.....	1904
Secretary of State, Geo. E. Loweree, (R.)... ..	Prince George's County.....	1900
Executive Clerk, Carl Hardy.....	Prince George's County.....	
Stenographer, Miss Sara R. Carter.....	Anne Arundel County	
Messenger, Samuel W. Brooks	Anne Arundel County	

The Governor is elected by the people for a term of four years from the second Wednesday in January next ensuing his election; the Secretary of State is appointed by the Governor and holds office till the end of the official term of the Governor; the other officers are appointed by the Governor at pleasure.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE—*Annapolis.*

Adjutant-General, L. Allison Wilmer, (R)	Charles County.....	1900
Clerk, H. Heber Boswell.....	Charles County.....	

The Adjutant-General is appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, and holds office until the appointment and qualification of his successor; all other officers are appointed by the Adjutant-General and holds office during his pleasure.

GOVERNOR'S STAFF.

<i>Name and Rank.</i>	<i>Designation.</i>
Major-Gen. L. Allison Wilmer.....	Adjutant-General.
Brig.-Gen. Thos. S. Mumford.	Inspector-General.
Brig.-Gen. Alfred E. Booth.	Chief of Ordnance.
Brig.-Gen. R. B. Warfield.....	Surgeon-General.
Col. Wm. E. Griffith	Aid.
Col. Samuel Tyler....	Aid.
Col. Seymour Mandelbaum	Aid.
Col. Henry B. Wilcox.....	Aid.
Col. Clarence Hodson ..	Aid.
Col. Gerard T. Hopkins, Jr.....	Aid.
Col. Micajah W. Pope	Aid.
Col. John M. Carter, Jr.....	Aid.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE—*Annapolis.*

<i>Names and Offices.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Term Expires.</i>
Comptroller, P. L. Goldsborough, (R).....	Dorchester County.....	1900
Comptroller Elect, Joshua W. Hering, (D.).....	Carroll County.....	1902
Chief Clerk, F. E. Cunningham.....	Carroll County.....	
Assistant Clerks, Harry J. Hopkins.....	Talbot County.....	
Thomas F. McCardell ..	Allegany County.....	
Alfred H. Howard.....	Worcester County.....	
Johu L. Harrington	Dorchester County.....	

The Comptroller is elected by the people for a term of two years from the third Monday in January next ensuing his election; all other officers are appointed by the Comptroller, and hold office during his pleasure.

TREASURER'S OFFICE—*Annapolis.*

Treasurer, Thomas J. Shryock, (R).....	Baltimore City.....	1900
Chief Clerk, Howard P. Orem.....	Baltimore City.....	
Assistant Clerks, John Z. Bayliss	Harford County.....	
Henry W. Clagett.	Prince George's County.....	

The Treasurer is elected by the General Assembly for a term of two years; all other officers are appointed by the Treasurer, and hold office during his pleasure.

TAX COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE—*Annapolis.*

State Tax Commissioner, Robert P. Graham, (R)....	Wicomico County.....	1902
Clerks, S. R. Waters.....	Carroll County..	
Albert E. Ohr	Allegany County.....	

The State Tax Commissioner is appointed by the Governor, Comptroller and Treasurer, for a term of four years from the date of his qualification, (the present incumbent qualified on March 1st, 1898); all other officers are appointed by the Tax Commissioner, and hold office during his pleasure.

INSURANCE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE—*Mer. Nat. Bank Bldg., Baltimore.*

Insurance Commissioner, F. Albert Kurtz, (R).....	Baltimore City.....	1900
Chief Clerk, Monitor Watchman.....	Baltimore City.....	
Clerks, Francis M. Goodwin.	Baltimore City.....	
Stanley Foutz... ..	Baltimore City.....	

The Insurance Commissioner is appointed by the Governor, Comptroller and Treasurer, for a term of four years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified; all other officers are appointed by the Insurance Commissioner, and hold office during his pleasure. (Present incumbent qualified in May, 1896.)

COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE—*Annapolis.*

<i>Names and Offices.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Term Expires.</i>
Land Commissioner, William O. Mitchell (R)	Dorchester County	1900
Chief Clerk, George H. Shafer	Anne Arundel County	
Index Clerks, Charles W. W. Wingate	Dorchester County	
Arthur F. Smith	Carroll County	

The Commissioner of the Land Office is appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, and holds his office during the term of the Governor by whom he was appointed; all other officers are appointed by the Commissioner, and hold office during his pleasure.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS,
Annapolis.

Superintendent, W. F. Petherbridge, (R)	Anne Arundel County	1900
Janitor at Mansion, Randolph Kaiser	Anne Arundel County	
Keeper of the House and Lavatory Charles H. Dexter	Anne Arundel County	
Day Watchman, Joseph R. Frost	Frederick County	
Night Watchman, Augustus Sewall	Anne Arundel County	
Keeper of the Steam House, Solomon Boulden	Anne Arundel County	
Asst. Keeper of the Steam House, Alfred Parsons	Harford County	
Keeper of the Annex Steam House, Albert K. Yonng	Anne Arundel County	
Janitor at State House, John Cornish	Allegany County	
Janitor Comptroller's Office, James Crew	Anne Arundel County	
Laborer at Mansion, Charles McPherson	Anne Arundel County	

The Governor appoints the above officers, who hold office during his pleasure. (P. G. L. Art. 41, sec. 18.)

STATE FIRE MARSHAL—*Mer Nat. Bank Bldg., Baltimore.*

State Fire Marshal, Edwin J. Lawyer, (R)	Carroll County	1900
Clerk, George Sherrer	Carroll County	

The State Fire Marshal is appointed by the Governor, with consent of Senate, for a term of two years from the first Monday in May; all other officers are appointed by the State Fire Marshal. (Chap. 248, 1894.)

STATE GAME WARDEN—*100 S. Calvert St., Baltimore.*

State Game Warden, Robert H. Gilbert, (R)	Baltimore City	1900
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The State Game Warden is appointed by the Governor for two years from the first day of April. (Chap. 293, 1896.)

CHIEF OF INDUSTRIAL BUREAU—*Mer. Nat. Bank Bldg., Baltimore.*

<i>Names and Offices.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Term Expires.</i>
Chief of Industrial Bureau, Jefferson D. Wade, (R)	Baltimore City	1900
Clerk, David E. Diek	Allegany County	

The Chief of the Industrial Bureau is appointed by the Governor, with consent of the Senate, for two years from the first Monday in May; all other officers are appointed by the Chief of Bureau, and hold office during his pleasure. (Chap. 29, 1892.)

STATE LIBRARIAN—*Annapolis.*

State Librarian, Mrs. Annie Burton Jeffers	Anne Arundel County	1900
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The State Librarian is appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, and holds office during his pleasure.

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION—*Mer. Nat. Bank Bldg., Baltimore.*

President, Howard Davis	Baltimore City	1900
Supt. of Immigration, Littleton T. Dryden	Baltimore City	1900
Commissioner, James B. Councilman	Baltimore City	1900
Secretary, C. W. Van Der Hoogt	Caroline County	

The Governor appoints, with consent of Senate, one President, one Superintendent and one Commissioner of Immigration for a term of two years from the first Monday in May. The Secretary is appointed by the Board. (Chap. 282, 1895.)

COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PROMOTION OF UNIFORMITY
OF LEGISLATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

George R. Gaither, Jr	Baltimore City	1900
Milton G. Urner	Frederick County	1900
Stevenson A. Williams	Harford County	1900

Governor appoints three for a term not to exceed four years. (Chap. 254, 1896.)

STATE LUNACY COMMISSION.

Thomas S. Latimer	Baltimore City	1903
I. Edmondson Atkinson	Baltimore City	1900
John Morris	Baltimore City	1901
Vacancy		1901

Secretary to Board,
George W. Preston 819 N. Charles St., Baltimore.

Governor appoints four, one annually from the first Monday in May; these, with the Attorney-General, constitute the Board. The Secretary is appointed by the Board. (P. G. L. Art. 59, sec. 13.)

STATE LIVESTOCK SANITARY BOARD—*Merchants' National
Bank Building, Baltimore.*

Hiram T. Hobbs	Howard County	1900
Thomas J. Ewell	Baltimore City	1900
Chas. W. Melville, Secretary	Carroll County	1900

Governor appoints, with consent of Senate, three for two years from first Monday in May. (P. G. L., Art. 38.)

GENERAL MEASURERS AND INSPECTORS OF OYSTERS.

<i>Names and Offices.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Term Expires.</i>
Charles C. Conway...	Baltimore City.....	1900
Howard M. Rollius.....	Baltimore City.....	1900
Peter Thomas.....	Baltimore City.....	1900
David F. Orr.....	Baltimore City.....	1900
Harvey Jones.....	Baltimore City.....	1900
Maurice N. Carew.....	Somerset County.....	1900
John W. Dize.....	Somerset County.....	1900
William W. Meekins.....	Dorchester County.....	1900
George Letournau.....	Anne Arundel County.....	1900
James H. Benson.....	Talbot County.....	1900

Governor appoints ten on or before 1st day in August, for two years. (Chap. 449, 1898, and chap. 380, 1894.)

BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE MARYLAND PENITENTIARY.

Edwin Warfield...	Baltimore City.....	1900
Lloyd L. Jackson.....	Baltimore City.....	1900
Wilbur F. Jackson.....	Baltimore City.....	1902
Edward H. Fowler.....	Baltimore City.....	1902
James Lee.....	Harford County.....	1904
Seymour Mandelbaum.....	Baltimore City.....	1904

Governor appoints, with consent of Senate, six, two biennially for a term of six years from the first Monday in May. (P. G. L. Art. 27, sec. 359.)

STATE FISHERY FORCE—*Annapolis.*

Commander.

E. Sydney S. Turner.... Wicomico County.... 1900

Clerk to Commander,

Lloyd Lowndes.... Talbot County.....

Deputy Commanders,

James H. Bull.....	Baltimore City.....	1900
Daniel W. Ryce.....	Charles County.....	1900
J. Frank Stevens.....	Kent County.....	1900
Frederick K. Bryan.....	Queen Anne's County.....	1900
Josephus H. Hayman.....	Wicomico County.....	1900
James N. Cummings.....	Talbot County.....	1900
Daniel W. Haddaway.....	Talbot County.....	1900
Spedden Graves.....	Dorchester County.....	1900
J. Edward Insley.....	Dorchester County.....	1900
Robert W. Dize.....	Somerset County.....	1900
John K. Gladden.....	Anne Arundel County.....	1900
John T. Bulleu.....	Anne Arundel County.....	1900
John Sedwick.....	Calvert County.....	1900

Appointed by the Governor, Comptroller and Treasurer, for a term of two years from the first day in June. Clerk appointed by the Commander, and holds office during the pleasure of the Commander. (Chap. 380, 1894; chap. 418, 1896.)

The Board of Public Works appoints annually six commanders of local guard boats to serve from October 1st to April 1st, and two commanders of local guard boats to serve from October 15, to March 15.

TOBACCO INSPECTORS—*Baltimore City.*

<i>Names and Offices.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Term Expires.</i>
Chief Inspector,		
William F. Ford.....	St. Mary's County.	1900
Chief Clerk,		
Millard F. Wright.....	Harford County.	1900
Deputy Inspectors,		
Joseph S. Sunderland, Ware-		
house No. 3.....	Calvert County.....	1900
William T. Wilkinson, Ware-		
house No. 1.....	St. Mary's County	1900
Francis W. Hill, Warehouse		
No. 5.	Prince George's County.....	1900

Governor, with consent of Senate, appoints one Chief Inspector and three Deputy Inspectors for a term of two years from the first day in March; all other officers are appointed by the Deputy Inspectors in their respective warehouses; the Chief Clerk to Chief Inspector is appointed by the Chief Inspector. (Chap. 314, 1898.)

CHIEF VETERINARY INSPECTOR—916 *Cathedral St., Baltimore.*

Albert W. Clement Baltimore City.. ... 1900

The Governor appoints one Chief Veterinary Inspector, who holds his office during the pleasure of the Governor. (P. G. L., Art. 58, sec. 5.)

STATE VETERINARY MEDICAL BOARD.

F. H. Mackie.....	Cecil County.	1902
R. V. Smith.....	Frederick County....	1902
Harry A. Meisner.....	Baltimore City.....	1902
William H. Martenet.....	Baltimore City	1902
Albert W. Clement.....	Baltimore City.....	1902

Governor appoints five for a term of four years from the first Monday in May. (Chap. 273, 1894.)

STATE VACCINE AGENT—1701 *N. Caroline St., Baltimore.*

J. Fussel Martenet.....Baltimore City 1902

Governor appoints, with consent of Senate, one State Vaccine Agent for a term of six years from the first Monday in May. (P. G. L., Art. 43, sec. 26.)

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

David Seibert	Washington County.....	1900
Clayton J. Purnell.	Worcester County	1900
W. Scott Whiteford	Harford County.....	1902
Charles W. Slagle.....	Baltimore City....	1902
Charles H. Evans.....	Baltimore City.....	1904
James M. Monroe.....	Anne Arundel County.....	1904

Board of trustees consists of the following six persons to represent the State interest in the Board; the Governor, Comptroller, Treasurer, President of Senate, Speaker of House of Delegates, Attorney-General, and the United States Commissioner of Agriculture, ex officio. One

person from each Congressional District, appointed by Governor by and with consent of Senate; two biennially for six years from first day of February. (Chap. 326, 1888.)

STATE BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Term Expires.</i>
Edward Nelson	Frederick County.....	1900
Joseph G. Henisler.....	Baltimore City.....	1900
Albert B. King	Baltimore City.....	1902
William T. Kely.....	Talbot County.....	1902
Frederick F. Drew.....	Baltimore City.....	1904
Alexander C. McCurdy.....	Baltimore County	1904

The Governor appoints six Dental Examiners, two biennially for six years from the first Monday in May. (Chap. 378, 1896.)

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Zachariah C. Ebaugh.....	Baltimore County.....	1900
J. C. Nicholson.....	Allegany County.....	1900
Zadoc P. Wharton.....	Worcester County.....	1900
Joseph M. Cushing	Baltimore City.....	1900

The Governor, with consent of Senate, appoints four persons, (one to be resident of Eastern Shore) who with Governor and President of State Normal School, constitute State Board of Education. Term, two years from 1st Monday in May. (Chap. 157, 1890.)

BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE MARYLAND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

R. D. Hynson.....	Kent County.....	1900
John O. Stearns.....	Harford County.....	1900
Charles A. Wells.....	Prince George's County.....	1900
R. R. Henderson.....	Allegany County.....	1902
W. B. Swindell.....	Baltimore City	1902
Harry C. Longnecker.....	Baltimore County.....	1902
Edward Y. Goldsborough...	Frederick County.....	1904
L. Marshall Haines	Cecil County.....	1904
Alexander R. Hagner.....	Washington County.....	1904

Board of Managers consists of Governor, Comptroller, Attorney-General and Treasurer, together with nine persons appointed by the Governor, three biennially for term of six years from first day of May. (P. G. L., Art. 27, Sees. 306-307.)

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF ST. MARY'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Charles P. Knight.....	Baltimore City.....	1900
William K. Cromwell	Baltimore City.....	1900
Robert Dixon Hopkins.....	Baltimore City.....	1900

Governor appoints three for two years from the first Monday in May. The Mayor of Baltimore City also appoints three members of the board. (P. G. L., Art. 27, Sec. 385.)

BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR COLORED GIRLS.

John H. Collett.....	Baltimore City.....	1900
John S. Hayes.....	Baltimore City.....	1900

Board of Managers consists of eleven persons, two appointed by Governor for term of two years; two appointed by Mayor of City of Baltimore, annually; seven elected by members of the corporation (P. G. L., Art. 27, sec. 374.)

BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE MARYLAND HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Term Expires.</i>
John H. Fowler	Baltimore City.....	1900
Charles G. W. McGill.	Baltimore City.....	1900
E. Stanley Gary.....	Baltimore City.....	1900
John S. Gibbs.....	Baltimore County.....	1902
Daniel R. Randall.....	Anne Arundel County.....	1902
J. A. Whitridge.....	Baltimore City.....	1902
Lawrason Riggs.....	Baltimore City.....	1904
Francis White.....	Baltimore City.....	1904
Wesley M. Oler.....	Baltimore County.....	1904

Governor appoints, with consent of Senate, nine members, three biennially for a term of six years from the first Monday in May. (P. G. L., Art. 44, sec. 1.)

BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE SECOND HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

John Hubner.....	Baltimore County.....	1900
John O. Wadlow.	Carroll County.....	1900
Charles Weber, Jr.	Baltimore City.....	1902
Edward Lloyd.....	Talbot County.....	1902
William H. Forsythe.....	Howard County.....	1904
Richard F. Gundry.....	Baltimore County.....	1904

Governor appoints, with consent of Senate, six, two biennially for six years from the first Monday in May. Board of Managers consists of Governor, State Treasurer, Comptroller, and the six members appointed by Governor. (Chapter 231, 1894.)

DIRECTORS OF THE HOME AND INFIRMARY OF WESTERN MARYLAND.

Murray White.....	Allegany County.....	1900
Oliver P. Gephart.....	Allegany County.....	1900
Samuel J. Edwards.	Allegany County.....	1900
Vacancy		1900
Vacancy		1900
Vacancy		1900
Carlton Braetz	Allegany County.....	1900

Governor appoints seven for two years from first Monday in May. (Act 1892, chap. 319.)

BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE HOUSE OF REFORMATION.

Wm. E. Walton.....	Baltimore City.....	1899
Vacancy.....		1899

This board consists of sixteen members; twelve elected by the association, two appointed by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore City and two appointed by the Governor in the month of February annually. (P. G. L., Art. 27, sec. 332.)

FISH COMMISSIONERS.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Term Expires.</i>
A. Frederick George	Swanton, Garrett County	1900
John E. Sterling	Crisfield, Somerset County.....	1900

Governor appoints, with consent of Senate, two—one from the Eastern and one from the Western Shore—for a term of two years from the first Monday in May. (P. G. L., Art. 39, sec. 79.)

STATE GEOLOGICAL AND ECONOMIC SURVEY.

Lloyd Lowndes, Governor.....	Allegany County.
Philip L. Goldsborough, Comptroller	Dorchester County,
R. W. Sylvester, President Maryland Agricultural College.	Prince George's County.
Daniel C. Gilman, President Johns Hopkins University. ...	Baltimore City.
William B. Clark, State Geologist.....	Baltimore City.

The Commission consists of the Governor, Comptroller, President of the Maryland Agricultural College and the President of the Johns Hopkins University, who shall appoint a competent Geologist. (Chap. 51, 1896.)

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Secretary to Board, Dr. John S. Fultou.....	10 South Street, Baltimore City.
Members of Board, S. Chase de Krafft.....	Dorchester County..... 1900
J. B. Noel Wyatt.....	Baltimore City..... 1900
John Morris	Baltimore City..... 1902
William H. Welch	Baltimore City..... 1902

The State Board of Health consists of seven members, four appointed by the Governor, two biennially for four years from the first day in January; a Secretary, elected by the Board; the Attorney-General and the Health Commissioner of Baltimore City, ex officio members. (P. G. L. Art. 43, sec. 1.)

BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.

John T. Morris.	Baltimore City.....	1900
Charles H. Linville	Baltimore City.....	1900
Edward H. Griffin.....	Baltimore City	1900
James H. Parrish.....	Baltimore City	1900

The Board consists of twenty-four managers, ten elected by the members of the association, ten appointed by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore City, and four appointed by the Governor, annually, in the month of February. (Chap. 396, 1892.)

BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE FEMALE HOUSE OF REFUGE.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Term Expires.</i>
Mrs. Elizabeth C. Norris.....	Howard County....	1900
Mrs. E. A. Robinson.....		1900
Vacancy.....		1900
Albert E. Ohr.....	Allegany County..	1900
Alban G. Thomas.....	Montgomery County.....	1900
Vacancy.....		1900
Vacancy.....		1900
Mrs. Ellen W. Shoemaker ...	Baltimore County.....	1900
George T. Motter.....	Carroll County.....	1900
Vacancy.....		1900

The Board consists of thirty directors, fifteen chosen by the members, five appointed annually in the month of January by the Mayor of the City of Baltimore, and ten appointed, with consent of Senate, biennially, in the month of January, by the Governor. (P. G. L., Art. 27, sec. 372.)

HICK'S MONUMENT COMMISSION.

Joseph E. Sperry.....	Baltimore City.....
Louis Hoffman.....	Baltimore City.....
Louis P. Hennighansen.....	Baltimore City.....
J. Leonard Hoffman..	Baltimore City.....

Appointed by the Governor under chap. 440, 1898.

STATE WHARFINGER—*O'Donnell's Wharf, Baltimore, Md.*

Charles H. Russell, of J.....	Anne Arundel County... ..	1900
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The Governor appoints, with consent of Senate, one State Wharfinger for a term of two years from the first Monday in May. (P. G. L., Art. 98, sec. 1.)

STATE WEATHER SERVICE—*Office, Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md.*

Director		
William B. Clark.....	Baltimore City.....	1900
Secretary and Treasurer		
Milton Whitney.....	Prince George's County.....	1900
Meteorologist		
George E. Hunt	Baltimore City.....	1900

The State Weather Service consists of a Director, Secretary and Treasurer, and Meteorologist, appointed by the Governor for a term of two years from the first Monday in May. (Chap. 329, 1892.)

BOARD OF VISITORS OF THE ASYLUM AND TRAINING SCHOOL FOR THE FEEBLE MINDED.

Lemuel T. Appold.....	Baltimore City.
Wm. G. Rinehart.	Baltimore City.
Henry King.....	Baltimore City.
Levin T. Morris	Baltimore City.
John Morris.....	Baltimore City.
Thomas Hill.....	Baltimore County.
J. Clarence Lane.....	Washington County.
Herman Stump.....	Harford County.
W. P. T. Turpin	Queen Anne's County.
Milton G. Urner.....	Frederick County.
Ferdinand C. Latrobe.....	Baltimore City.

Thomas J. C. Williams.....	Baltimore City.
Abraham R. Price.....	Baltimore County.
S. B. Whiteley	Baltimore County.
H. J. Hebb.....	Baltimore County.
Charles G. Hill.....	Baltimore County.
Aubrey Pearre.....	Baltimore City.
Benjamin Bissell.....	Harford County.
Louis F. Detrick.....	Baltimore City.

The Governor appoints to fill vacancies only on this Board. (Chap. 183, 1888.)

BOARD OF VISITORS OF THE DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM.

Granville S. Haines.....	Carroll County.
Spencer C. Jones.....	Montgomery County.
F. Snowden Hill.....	Prince George's County.
John K. Shaw.....	Baltimore City.
William R. Berry.....	Baltimore City.
Henry Williams	Frederick County.
H. Clay Naill.....	Baltimore City.
Fairfax Schley.....	Washington County.
James McSherry.....	Frederick County.
Bernard C. Steiner.....	Baltimore City.
Ferdinand C. Latrobe.....	Baltimore City.
Charles W. Ross.....	Frederick County.
James T. Briscoe.....	Calvert County.
George R. Dennis.....	Baltimore City.
George Markell.....	Frederick County.
Charles E. Trail.....	Baltimore City.
Lloyd Lowndes, Jr.....	Allegany County.
Wm. G. Baker.....	Frederick County.
J. T. Cnrtan	Frederick County.
W. T. P. Tnrrpin.....	Queen Anne's County.
T. J. C. Williams.....	Baltimore City.
Arthur Potts.....	Frederick County.
John Black.....	Baltimore City.
Enoch G. Hipsley.....	Frederick County.

The Governor appoints to fill vacancies only on this Board. (Chap. 247, 1867.)

ANTIETAM BATTLEFIELD COMMISSION.

William H. Parker.....	Baltimore City.
Osmun Latrobe.....	Baltimore City.
Benjamin F. Taylor.....	Baltimore County.
Joseph M. Sndsburg.....	Baltimore City.
George R. Graham.....	Baltimore City.
William Gibson.....	Washington, D. C.
Henry Kyd Douglas.....	Washington County.
Theodore J. Vaneman.....	Cecil County.

(Chapter 294, 1898.)

COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS FOR THE STATE OF MARYLAND, RESIDENT IN OTHER STATES.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Term Expires.</i>
Edwin F. Corey.....	New York.....	1900
Joseph B. Braman	New York.....	1900
Chas. G. Guyer	Delaware.....	1900
M. C. Soniat.....	Louisiana.....	1900
C. H. Adams.....	Massachusetts.....	1900

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Term Expires.</i>
S. Jennison.....	Massachusetts.....	1900
F. W. Wood.....	Massachusetts.....	1900
E. J. Jones.....	Massachusetts.....	1900
Jos. A. Springer.....	Cuba.....	1900
J. Burke Henday.....	England.....	1900
John A. Hillery.....	New York.....	1900
Vincent Roseman.....	New York.....	1900
Alfred Mackey.....	New York.....	1900
Isaac E. Garvey.....	New York.....	1900
Henry Ballantyne.....	New York.....	1900
George W. Hunt.....	Pennsylvania.....	1900
Thomas J. Hunt.....	Pennsylvania.....	1900
Samuel L. Taylor.....	Pennsylvania.....	1900
Kenley J. Teuer.....	Pennsylvania.....	1900
Charles W. Sparhawk.....	Pennsylvania.....	1900
Charles S. Bundy.....	Washington, D. C.....	1900
John E. Mitchell.....	Washington, D. C.....	1900
Henry C. King.....	Ireland.....	1900
Lucas D. Gray.....	Ireland.....	1900
Livingston W. Cleveland.....	Connecticut.....	1900

Governor with consent of Senate, appoints in his discretion any number for a term of two years from the first Monday in May.

STATE RAILROAD DIRECTORS.

For the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Washington Branch—

John V. L. Findley.....Baltimore City.....1899

H. Crawford Black.... Baltimore City.....1899

For the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railway—

Hanson H. Haines.....Cecil County.....1899

State Railroad Directors are elected by the Board of Public Works in the month of June, annually.

STATE MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

The practice of medicine in Maryland is regulated by two Boards of State Medical Examiners; one, representing the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty, consists of seven members appointed by the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland; and the other, representing the Maryland State Homeopathic Society, consists of seven members appointed by that Society.

Secretary of the Board of Examiners representing the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty—Dr. J. McPherson Scott, Hagerstown, Maryland.

Secretary of the Board of Examiners representing the Maryland Homeopathic Society—Dr. W. Dulaney Thomas, No. 16 W. Saratoga Street, Baltimore, Maryland. (1882, chap. 296; 1894, chap. 217.)

STATE HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—*College Park, Maryland.*

Chapter 289 of the Acts of 1893 creates a State Horticultural Department, which consists of a State Entomologist, State Pathologist and State Horticulturist, who shall be respectively the professor of Entomology, the professor of Vegetable Pathology and the professor of Horticulture of the Maryland Agricultural College. All elected by the Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural College.

State Entomologist..... William G. Johnson.

State Pathologist..... J. S. Robinson.

State Horticulturist..... C. O. Townsend.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

CLERKS OF COURTS are elected by the people and hold office for six years from the date of their election.

SHERIFFS are elected by the people and hold office for two years from the date of their election, (except when otherwise provided by local law.)

REGISTERS OF WILLS are elected by the people and hold office for six years from the date of their election.

STATE'S ATTORNEY are elected by the people and hold office for four years from the date of their election.

SURVEYORS are elected by the people and hold office for two years from the first Monday in January next ensuing from their election.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS are elected by the people and hold office for two, four or six years from the date of their election. The exact terms being regulated by different local laws.

JUDGES OF ORPHANS' COURTS are elected by the people and hold office for four years from the time of their election.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE are appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, for a term of two years from the first Monday in May. Unlike other State offices Justices of the Peace do not hold over until the appointment of their successors, but their jurisdiction ceases upon the expiration of their term. (Const., Art. IV., sec. 42.)

The number of Justices in the counties and in Baltimore city is fixed by Local Law, but section 4 of Article 52, P. G. L., provides for the appointment of at least two justices for each new election district in the counties, and for each additional ward in Baltimore city.

POLICE JUSTICES FOR BALTIMORE CITY, one for each station house and one at large, are selected by the Governor from the list of civil justices appointed for the city and by him assigned to the several stations. (Act of 1898, chap. 123, sec. 630.)

THE BOARDS OF SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS in the several counties and Baltimore city are appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, for a term of two years. Two members of each board shall always be selected, one from each of the two leading political parties of the State. In making these appointments the Governor is required to call upon the State Central Committees of the two leading political parties from each county and from Baltimore City for at least four names from among which to make a selection. Supervisors in Baltimore city receive a salary of fifteen hundred dollars and in the counties of one hundred and fifty dollars. Supervisors qualify before the clerk of the Superior Court of Baltimore City, and the clerk of the Circuit Courts in the counties. (1896, chap. 202.)

NOTARIES PUBLIC are appointed for the several counties and Baltimore City by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate. They are required to be citizens of the United States, and to have resided in the State of Maryland for at least two years. The residence of the Notary is to be designated by the Governor in the commission. They hold office for a term of two years. The number of Notaries in the counties is not limited, but in Baltimore City the Governor may appoint not more than forty, one of whom shall be conversant with the German language. Within thirty days from the time of his appointment, each Notary must give a bond to the State of Maryland in the penalty of two thousand

dollars in the counties, and six thousand dollars in Baltimore City. Said bond to be approved by the Governor, and filed with the Comptroller. (P. G. L. Art. 36, sec. 24; Art. 68, sec. 1. Act of 1890, chap. 71; 1892, chap. 373; 1894, chap. 412; 1896, chap. 137; 1898, chap. 81.)

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS are appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, for a term of six years from the first day of August next succeeding their appointment, one-third of the board being appointed biennially. The Boards consist of three members in all of the counties except Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick and Washington Counties, where there are six Commissioners. (1892, chap. 341.)

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

County Seat—*Cumberland.*

Name.	Office.	Term Expires.
Theodore Luman,	Clerk Circuit Court,	1903
John W. Cook,	County Commissioner,	1901
William M. Clise,	County Commissioner,	1901
John B. Gunning,	County Commissioner,	1903
Enoch B. Pritchard,	County Commissioner,	1903
J. A. Hendrickson,	County Commissioner,	1903
Martin V. Rice,	Judge Orphans' Court,	1903
Robert Tennant,	Judge Orphans' Court,	1903
John N. M. Brandler,	Judge Orphans' Court, Chief,	1903
John G. Wilson,	State's Attorney,	1903
James Martin,	Sheriff,	1901
John B. Shannon,	Register of Wills,	1905
Owen Price, Jr.,	Treasurer,	1901
John Schaidt,	Surveyor,	1902
Harry O. Robinette,	Tax Collector, 1st Dist.,	1902
Richard J. Bruce,	Tax Collector, 2d Dist.,	1902
Peter Lemmert,	Tax Collector, 3d Dist.,	1902
James Schuyler,	Tax Collector, 4th Dist.,	1902

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTION.

	Post Office.	
William Hunter, (R.)	Lonaconing,	1900
David Walker,	Cumberland,	1900
Asahel Willison, (D.)	Cumberland,	1900

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

William H. Sheppard,	Cumberland,	1900
Duncan Sinclair,	Midlothian,	1902
DeWarren H. Reynolds,	Cumberland,	1904

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1st Dist.	Philip H. Fletcher,	Piney Grove,	1900
1st Dist.	Joseph Higgins,	Orleans,	1900
2d Dist.	Daniel Thomas,	Oldtown,	1900
2d Dist.	Charles F. Showaker,	Oldtown,	1900
3d Dist.	Claude L. Robinette,	Flintstone,	1900
4th Dist.	Elmer E. Anthony,	Cumberland,	1900
5th Dist.	Joseph A. Gonder,	Cumberland,	1900
6th Dist.	William D. Jones,	Cumberland,	1900
7th Dist.	Edward Cresap,	Rawlings,	1900
7th Dist.	John J. Bier,	Bier Station,	1900
8th Dist.	James W. Virts,	Westernport,	1900
8th Dist.	R. H. Whitworth,	Westernport,	1900

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—*Continued.*

	Name.	Post Office.	Term Expires.
9th Dist.	Daniel Stewart,	Barton,	1900
9th Dist.	Jacob W. Michaels,	Barton,	1900
10th Dist.	Wm. Gunning,	Lonaconing,	1900
11th Dist.	Benjamin Jenkins,	Frostburg,	1900
11th Dist.	James Hanson,	Frostburg,	1900
12th Dist.	Daniel J. Williams,	Frostburg,	1900
13th Dist.	Joseph G. Smith,	Mt. Savage,	1900
14th Dist.	Jacob Brown,	Cumberland,	1900
15th Dist.	Hector Cochrane,	Cumberland,	1900
15th Dist.	James McFarlane,	Lonaconing,	1900
17th Dist.	James Finn,	Vale Summit,	1900
18th Dist.	Isaac A. Cavanaugh,	Midland,	1900
19th Dist.	John Anthony,	Borden Shaft,	1900
20th Dist.	Oliver P. Dom,	Ellerslie,	1900
22d Dist.	Charles R. Morris,	Cumberland,	1900
23d Dist.	James M. Turner,	Cumberland,	1900
24th Dist.	James M. Mair,	Eehhart Mines,	1900
25th Dist.	John T. Walsh,	Pekin,	1900

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE AT LARGE.

Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Fourteenth Districts.

George F. Thompson,	Cumberland,	1900
Christian F. Hetzel,	Cumberland,	1900

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Hugh Scott,	Lonaconing,	1900
James R. Anderson,	Lonaconing,	1900
Joseph Griffith,	Cumberland,	1900
Thomas Johnson,	Cumberland,	1900
William D. Paisley,	Cumberland,	1900
Peter Lammert,	Frostburg,	1900
John M. Zimmerly,	Frostburg,	1900
Henry Rehs,	Westernport,	1900

CORONER.

Joseph M. Strong,	Cumberland,	1900
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MINE INSPECTOR.

Alexander Rankin,	Frostburg.	1900
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ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY.

County Seat—*Annapolis.*

Name.	Office.	Term Expires.
George Wells,	Clerk Circuit Court,	1903
John H. Hopkins,	County Commissioner,	1901
William H. Brown,	County Commissioner,	1903
David R. Steele,	County Commissioner,	1905
Henry Woodward,	Judge Orphans' Court,	1903
Charles H. Russell,	Judge Orphans' Court,	1903
Alfred Ijams,	Judge Orphaus' Court, Chief,	1903
Daniel R. Randall,	State's Attorney,	1903
R. Tilghman Brier,	Treasurer,	1904
Luther A. Palmer,	Register of Wills,	1905
John Bowie,	Sheriff,	1901
E. Lacy Chinn,	Surveyor,	1901

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTION.

Name.	Post Office.	Term Expires.
Arthur B. Carter, (R.)	Annapolis,	1900
John G. Pumphrey,	Brooklyn,	1900
William A. Shipley, (D.)	Welhams,	1900

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

Harry M. Revell, M. D.	Arnold's Station,	1900
Robert Murray,	West River,	1902
Bradford Rich,	Jessups,	1904

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1st Dist.	William S. Glover,	Galloway's,	1900
1st Dist.	William E. Hurst,	Davidsonville,	1900
1st Dist.	Edgar Sheperd,	West River,	1900
1st Dist.	Alfred B. Best,	South River,	1900
1st Dist.	Richard F. Weir,	South River,	1900
2d Dist.	Robert F. Dodson,	Waterbury,	1900
2d Dist.	Job. Griscom,	Eastport,	1900
2d Dist.	N. A. Manu,	Crownsville,	1900
3d Dist.	Ferdinand Borneman,	St. Margaret's,	1900
3d Dist.	Melville S. Dunlap,	Armiger,	1900
3d Dist.	Jacob L. Riegel,	Glen Burnie,	1900
3d Dist.	E. H. Joyce,	Arnold's,	1900
4th Dist.	James E. Moque,	Gambrills, "	1900
4th Dist.	John F. Neale,	Annapolis Junction,	1900
4th Dist.	John E. Clokey,	Patuxent,	1900
5th Dist.	Thomas L. McClelland,*	Brooklyn,	1900
5th Dist.	George P. Kearns,	South Baltimore,	1900
5th Dist.	Amos R. Harmon,	Harman's,	1900
5th Dist.	Sweetzer Lintbicum, Jr.	Welham's,	1900
6th Dist.	Julian Brewer,	Annapolis,	1900
6th Dist.	John G. Taylor,	Annapolis,	1900
8th Dist.	Manton Leitch,	Friendship,	1900
8th Dist.	Richard T. Estep,	Darnall,	1900
8th Dist.	Edward G. Sutton,	Sudley,	1900
8th Dist.	John Shepherd,	Bristol,	1900
8th Dist.	J. T. Hall,	Lothian	1900

*Police Justice.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

John C. Brewer,	Annapolis,	1900
J. E. Munroe,	Annapolis,	1900
Miss N. S. Stockett,	Annapolis,	1900

BALTIMORE CITY.

Name.	Office.	Term Expires.
Henry A. Schultz,	Clerk City Court,	1905
Robert Ogle,	Clerk Superior Court,	1901
Barreda Turner,	Clerk Circuit Court,	1903
Alfred J. Schultz,	Clerk Circuit Court No. 2,	1901
Heury J. Broening,	Clerk Criminal Court,	1903
James H. Livingston,	Clerk Court of Common Pleas,	1903
John B. Schwatka,	Sheriff,	1901
Stephen R. Mason,	Register of Wills.,	1903
William P. Twamly,	Surveyor,	1902
Robert M. McLane, Jr.,	State's Attorney,	1903
Myer Block,	Judge Orphans' Court,	1903
Harry L. Griffith,	Judge Orphans' Court,	1903
George Savage,	Judge Orphans' Court, Chief,	1903

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTION.

Name.	Term Expires.
J. Reese Pitcher, (R.).....	1900
Robert H. Smith.....	1900
Charles H. Carter, (D.).....	1900

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1st Ward.	Albert M. Sproesser.....	1900
2d Ward.	H. Clay Evans.....	1900
3d Ward.	Samual L. Fisher ..	1900
4th Ward.	Nicholas B. Talbot.....	1900
5th Ward.	John A. Janetzke, Police Justice, Eastern Station.....	1900
6th Ward.	Henry Krug, Jr.....	1900
7th Ward.	Eugene D. C. Bond.....	1900
8th Ward.	James B. Lucas....	1900
9th Ward.	William B. Hammond.....	1900
10th Ward.	J. Frank Robinson	1900
11th Ward.	William D. Wright.....	1900
12th Ward.	C. Ward Wisner.....	1900
13th Ward.	John Heaver.....	1900
14th Ward.	William V. Cook	1900
15th Ward.	Samuel Affelder.....	1900
16th Ward.	J. S. Ayler.....	1900
17th Ward.	George McCaffrey.....	1900
18th Ward.	Peter Sahn.....	1900
19th Ward.	Henry T. Tapman.....	1900
20th Ward.	William H. Cox.	1900
21st Ward.	Walter E. Smith.....	1900
22d Ward.	Edward A. Maull.....	1900
23d Ward.	Charles H. Roberts, Police Justice, North West. Stat.....	1900
24th Ward.	James T. Caulk, Police Justice, Western Station	1900

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE AT LARGE.

1st Legislative Dist.	Ashby Tolson...	1900
1st Legislative Dist.	Edward A. Keyser.....	1900
1st Legislative Dist.	William Merrikin.....	1900
2d Legislative Dist.	Andrew J. Collars.	1900
2d Legislative Dist.	J. Henry Baker.....	1900
2d Legislative Dist.	J. L. Hebb.....	1900
2d Legislative Dist.	William B. Shoen, Police Justice, Southern.....	1900
2d Legislative Dist.	Abraham H. Fisher.....	1900
3d Legislative Dist.	J. Maulsby Smith, Police Justice Southwest- ern Station.....	1900
3d Legislative Dist.	Harvey H. Rouzer.....	1900
3d Legislative Dist.	M. R. Tyrrell.....	1900
3d Legislative Dist.	Daniel Bride.....	1900
3d Legislative Dist.	Henry Stark	1900

AT LARGE FOR THE ENTIRE CITY.

William N. Wamsley.	1900
George T. Leech, Police Justice Northeastern Station.....	1900
John J. Dunn.....	1900
Eugene E. Grannan, Police Justice, Central Station.	1900
Thomas C. Bailey.....	1900
Lindley M. Huggins, Police Justice at Large.....	1900
Robert C. Rhodes	1900
David H. Luchesi.....	1900
Aldridge Young.....	1900
Charles Bohnlofink.....	1900
Julius Goldman.....	1900
John H. Calvert.....	1900

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Name.	Term Expires
Fred S. Axtell.....	1900
J. Kemp Bartlett, Jr.....	1900
N. Franklin Burke.....	1900
W. Woodward Cloud.....	1900
Miss Louise Frink.....	1900
Murray Hauson.....	1900
J. Alexander Hilleary, Jr.....	1900
Harry W. Rodgers.....	1900
Albert P. Strobel.....	1900
George E. Taylor.....	1900
Paul M. Burnett.....	1900
T. Kell Bradford.....	1900
Henry M. Etehison.....	1900
George W. Haulenbeck.....	1900
Emil Heydenreich.....	1900
George Kent.....	1900
Felix R. Sullivan.....	1900
Philemon H. Tuck.....	1900
Mciredith Janvier.....	1900
H. Isaacs.....	1900
Jasper M. Berry, Jr.....	1900
William B. Ehlén.....	1900
Arthur W. Robson.....	1900
William H. Jones.....	1900
Samuel S. Boggs.....	1900
James W. Clayton.....	1900
W. W. Roop.....	1900
J. Randolph Smith.....	1900
J. Henry Stromeyer.....	1900
Robert L. Rhodes.....	1900
John Spring, Jr.....	1900
Arthur C. Peirce.....	1900
Charles H. Millikin.....	1900
Wilmer Emory.....	1900
Howard Abrahams.....	1900
Henry S. King.....	1900
William Spillman.....	1900
Herbert A. Rossman.....	1900
Edwin Eareckson, Jr.....	1900
Edward B. Ambler.....	1900

LIQUOR LICENSE COMMISSIONERS.

George F. Cooper.....	1900
T. Frank Tyler.....	1900
R. Dorsey Coale.....	1900

The Governor, with the consent of the Senate, appoints three for a term of two years from the first Mouday in May. (Chapter 123, Acts 1898, sec. 668.)

MEASURER OF WOOD-CARTS.

Wallace A. Kidwell.....	1900
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The Governor, with the consent of the Senate, appoints one for two years from the first Monday in May. (1898, Chap. 123, secs. 590-599.)

CORONERS.

Name.	Office.	Term Expires.
William F. Riley.....	Eastern District.....	1900
George S. Silljacks.....	Northeastern District.....	1900
John R. Abercrombie.....	Northwestern District.....	1900
Edwin Geer.	Southern District.....	1900
William Kroh.....	Southwestern District.....	1900
Edward Grempler.....	Western District.....	1900
Frank W. Germon.....	Central District.....	1900

The Governor, with the consent of the Senate, appoints seven coroners for two years from the first Monday in May. Each coroner is assigned to a Police Station. (1898, Chap. 123, secs. 294-299.)

AUCTIONEERS.

William H. Schwab	1900
D. Buchanan Merryman.....	1900
Henry J. Lobe.....	1900
Joseph Wisenfeld.....	1900
Samuel W. Pattison.....	1900
Joel Kreiner.....	1900
Robert Fox	1900
Myer Fox.....	1900
R. D. Plowman	1900
F. W. Miller.....	1900

The Governor, with the consent of the Senate, appoints a number in his discretion, not to exceed thirty. (1898, Chap. 123, sec. 240.)

COMMISSIONERS OF PRACTICAL PLUMBING.

James W. Robinson.....	1900
Henry C. Bowman.....	1900
Henry D. Koethe.....	1900
Dr. C. Hampson Jones.....	1900
Vacancy	1900

The Governor biennially appoints five persons, three skilled plumbers of Baltimore City, the Commissioner of Health of Baltimore City, and one a member of the State Board of Health. Term two years from the first day of May. (1898, Chap. 123, secs. 509-515.)

BOILER INSPECTORS.

Julius Leader.....	1900
John C. Smith.....	1900

The Governor appoints for two years from the first Monday in May two Inspectors of Steam Boilers. (1898, Chap. 123, secs. 572-589.)

EXAMINERS OF STATIONARY ENGINEERS.

M. H. Plunkett.....	1900
Thomas M. Dukehart.	1900

The Governor biennially appoints two for two years from the first Monday in May. (1898, Chap. 125, sec. 426.)

INSPECTORS OF HAY AND STRAW.

Peter Ruhl.....	Eastern Scales.....	1900
Frank Snyder.....	Western Scales.....	1900
Charles H. Ray.....	Northwestern Scales.....	1900

The Governor, with the consent of the Senate, appoints three Inspectors of Hay and Straw, for two years from the first Monday in May (1898, Chap. 123, secs. 552-570.)

EXAMINERS OF HERMETICALLY SEALED OYSTERS.

Name.	Term Expires.
Robert C. Griffith.....	1900
Alexander F. Jones	1900

Governor appoints for two years from the first Monday in May, two Examiners of Hermetically sealed Oysters. (P. G. L. Art. 72, sec. 53.)

COMMISSIONERS OF PHARMACY AND PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

J. Webb Foster.....	1900
John H. Hancock.....	1900
Louis Schultz.....	1900

The Governor appoints three from a list of ten skilled pharmacists recommended by the Maryland College of Pharmacy. Term, two years from the first Monday in May. (1898, Chap. 123, sees. 494-500.)

EXAMINERS FOR HORSESHOERS.

Michael J. Heagerty.....	Master Horseshoer.....	1900
William N. Farley.....	Journeyman Horseshoer.....	1901
John B. Byrnes	Master Horseshoer	1901
James E. Keating.....	Journeyman Horseshoer.....	1902
Robert Ward.....	Veterinarian.....	1902

Governor appoints five, one a Veterinarian, two Master Horseshoers and two Journeyman Horseshoers. Term, one for two years, two for three years and two for four years, and at the expiration of these terms, they are appointed for four years from the first Monday in May. (1898, Chap. 491.)

POLICE COMMISSIONERS FOR BALTIMORE CITY.

Edson M. Schryver.....	March 15, 1899
Daniel C. Heddinger.....	March 15, 1901
William W. Johnson.....	March 15, 1903

Police Commissioners are elected by a joint meeting of the General Assembly, one for two years, one for four years, and one for six years, and thereafter as the term as designated above expires, for six years. (1898, Chap. 123, sec. 740.)

BALTIMORE COUNTY.

County Seat—*Towson*.

Name.	Office.	Term Expires.
Nicholas B. Merryman,	Clerk Circuit Court,	1903
Albert A. Blakeney,	County Commissioner,	1901
Charles H. Knox,	County Commissioner,	1903
John V. Slade,	County Commissioner,	1905
Albert F. Brunier,	Judge Orphans' Court,	1903
Melchor Hoshall,	Judge Orphans' Court, Chief,	1903
Lewis W. Held,	Judge Orphans' Court,	1903
Charles B. McClean,	Surveyor,	1902
Alfred Fowble,	Treasurer,	1901
William H. Todd,	Sheriff,	1901
John Grason,	State's Attorney,	1903
Harrison Rider,	Register of Wills,	1905

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTION.

Name.	Post Office.	Term Expires.
William W. Boyce, (R.)	Lutherville,	1900
Purnell F. Sappington,	Arlington,	1900
Charles A. Councilman, (D.)	Glyndon,	1900

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

Thomas B. Todd,	Towson,	1900
John P. Clark,	Towson,	1900
James B. Ensor,	Belfast,	1902
Reister Russell,	Reisterstown,	1902
William B. Krout,	Towson,	1904
Talbot Jones,	St. Denis,	1904

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1st Dist.	William W. Johnson,	Catonsville,	1900
1st Dist.	John T. Brooks,	Oella,	1900
1st Dist.	Samuel W. Owens,	Catonsville,	1900
1st Dist.	George Reiblich,	Hebbville,	1900
1st Dist.	James W. Clements	Catonsville,	1900
1st Dist.	James N. Monroe,	Dickeysville,	1900
1st Dist.	Frederick Warren,	Ellicott City,	1900
2d Dist.	Edward Fite,	Randallstown,	1900
2d Dist.	Stephen P. Putney,	Granite,	1900
2d Dist.	Henry N. Greninger,	Hebbville,	1900
3d Dist.	Samuel B. Mettan,	Pikesville,	1900
3d Dist.	Richard E. Tidings,	Pikesville,	1900
3d Dist.	Artemus V. Chalk,	Mt. Washington,	1900
3d Dist.	James H. Whiteley,	Arlington,	1900
4th Dist.	Nimrod C. Logsdon,	Reisterstown,	1900
4th Dist.	Robert J. Henry,	Glyndon,	1900
4th Dist.	Samuel H. Brown,	Woodensburg,	1900
4th Dist.	J. A. Slade,	Glyndon.	1900
5th Dist.	Thomas M. Hill,	Mt. Carmel,	1900
5th Dist.	George L. Curtis,	Beckleysville,	1900
5th Dist.	R. Hooker Gil,	Uppereo,	1900
5th Dist.	G. W. Jordan,	Mt. Carmel,	1900
6th Dist.	Stephen B. Miller,	Dar,	1900
6th Dist.	Frank B. Kidd,	Rayville,	1900
6th Dist.	Eli F. Wilhelm,	Hoffmansville,	1900
6th Dist.	Henry Wilhelm,	Middleton,	1900
7th Dist.	Alfred A. Sparks,	Parkton,	1900
7th Dist.	E. E. Burns,	Rayville,	1900
7th Dist.	Wm. Rutledge,	Trump,	1900
8th Dist.	Jeremiah E. Peddicord,	Ashland,	1900
8th Dist.	John W. Bull,	Warren,	1900
8th Dist.	Harry C. Smith,	Phoenix,	1900
8th Dist.	James P. Reese,	Lutherville,	1900
8th Dist.	John Knappf,	Lutherville,	1900
9th Dist.	Charles B. Hoblitzell,	Roland Park,	1900
9th Dist.	Charles D. Harte,	Towson,	1900
9th Dist.	Alex. G. Gallager,	Govanstown.	1900
9th Dist.	John J. Timanus	Towson,	1900
9th Dist.	Joseph B. Mitchell,	Towson,	1900
9th Dist.	Albert W. Pearre,	Towson,	1900
9th Dist.	Joseph B. Herbert,	Towson,	1900
10th Dist.	George Trent,	Phoenix,	1900
10th Dist.	Thomas Kaufman,	Monkton,	1900

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—*Continued.*

	Name.	Post Office.	Term Expires.
10th Dist.	J. Fred Heisse,	Phoenix,	1900
11th Dist.	William H. Beall,	Perry Hall,	1900
11th Dist.	Calvin S. Harlan,	Franklinville,	1900
11th Dist.	Andrew J. Gibson,	Franklinville,	1900
11th Dist.	John P. DeLauder,	Bradshaw,	1900
11th Dist.	David H. Akehurst,	White Marsh,	1900
11th Dist.	John T. Ambrose,	Long Green,	1900
11th Dist.	Campbell Carrington,	Bradshaw,	1900
12th Dist.	William Leyshorn,	Canton,	1900
12th Dist.	John H. Richardson,	Canton,	1900
12th Dist.	A. Frederick Hartman,	Highlandtown,	1900
13th Dist.	J. Morell Crieg,	St. Denis,	1900
13th Dist.	Henry Schaffer,	Abingdon,	1900
13th Dist.	John P. James,	Mt. Winans,	1900
14th Dist.	J. Carville Councilman,	Fullerton,	1900
14th Dist.	John C. Evans,	Gardenville,	1900
14th Dist.	Edward Devins,	Golden Ring,	1900
15th Dist.	S. M. Drayer,	Sparrow's Point,	1900
15th Dist.	Charles Pielert,	Bengies,	1900
15th Dist.	Joseph H. Volz,	Golden Ring,	1900

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Charles A. Roe,	Towson,	1900
James E. Green,	Towson,	1900
James Kelly,	Towson,	1900
Peter Mulcahey,	Cockeysville	1900
William V. Hummel,	Sparrow's Point,	1900
Harvey L. Chase,	Catonsville,	1900
George Ward,	Owings Mills,	1900

CALVERT COUNTY.

County Seat—*Prince Frederick.*

Name.	Offices.	Term Expires.
George W. Dowell,	Clerk Circuit Court,	1903
Edward J. Sollers,	County Commissioner,	1901
Tilghman W. Sparklin,	County Commissioner,	1901
Philip H. Jones,	County Commissioner,	1901
George P. Ross,	Judge Orphans' Court, Chief,	1903
J. Wilson Ireland,	Judge Orphans' Court,	1903
Augustus E. Birkhead	Judge Orphans' Court,	1901
Harrison C. Long,	Sheriff,	1901
Joseph J. Bofford,	Register of Wills,	1903
James B. Latimer,	Surveyor,	1902
J. Frank Parran,	State's Attorney,	1903

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTION.

	Post Office.	
Daniel M. Tyler, (R.)	Mutual,	1900
William C. Woods,	Bowers,	1900
John W. Peterson, (D.)	Hellens,	1900

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

Name.	Post Office.	Term Expires.
William F. Robinson,	Boston,	1900
Robert J. DeBarril,	Drum Point,	1902
Charles G. Spicknall,	Lower Marlboro,	1904

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1st Dist.	J. T. Marsh,	Solomons,	1900
1st Dist.	William S. Dawkins,	Mutual,	1900
1st Dist.	Benson C. Hardesty,	Port Republic,	1900
1st Dist.	Thomas R. Grover,	Bertha,	1900
2d Dist.	George F. Hardesty,	Prince Frederick,	1900
2d Dist.	Thomas H. Harrison,	Huntington,	1900
2d Dist.	William W. Duke,	Prince Frederick,	1900
2d Dist.	William B. Stafford,	Bowers,	1900
3d Dist.	John M. B. Dalrymple,	Lower Marlboro,	1900
3d Dist.	I. C. Popper,	Chesapeake Beach,	1900

NOTARY PUBLIC.

William H. Marsh,	Solomon's Island,	1900
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COUNTY TREASURER.

John Parran,	Lusby,	1900
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CAROLINE COUNTY.

County Seat—*Denton*.

Name.	Office.	Term Expires.
Charles W. Hobbs,	Clerk Circuit Court,	1903
Willard C. Todd,	County Commissioner,	1901
Daniel J. Zacharias, Sr.,	County Commissioner,	1903
James B. Wright,	County Commissioner,	1905
John A. Sigler,	Judge Orphans' Court, Chief,	1903
Thomas L. Day,	Judge Orphans' Court,	1903
Jesse T. Dennis,	Judge Orphans' Court,	1903
Charles H. Withy,	Treasurer,	1902
Clarence Deen,	Surveyor,	1902
Robert J. Jump,	Register of Wills,	1903
Edward W. Liden.	Sheriff,	1901

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS.

	Post Office.	
B. Frank Edgell, (R.)	American Cor.,	1900
William W. Seward,	Ridgeley,	1900
James T. Sylvester, (D.)	Denton,	1900

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

Henry C. Fisher,	Denton,	1900
Thomas W. Jones,	Ridgeley,	1902
H. Franklin Stevens,	Andersontown,	1904

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Name.	Post Office.	Term Expires.
1st Dist. J. Spencer Lapham,	Goldsborough,	1900
1st Dist. Charles P. Jump,	Hendersou,	1900
2d Dist. G. W. Betson,	Greensboro,	1900
3d Dist. James E. Hignutt,	Denton,	1900
3d Dist. Isaac J. Moore,	Denton,	1900
4th Dist. Jeremiah B. Fletcher,	Ireston,	1900
4th Dist. Frances S. Todd,	Fowling Creek,	1900
4th Dist. J. T. Blades,	Deuton,	1900
5th Dist. Daniel W. Moore,	Federalsburg,	1900
5th Dist. Bascom N. Chambers,	Federalsburg,	1900
6th Dist. John V. Dungan,	Hillsboro,	1900
7th Dist. Aulay B. Smith,	Ridgeley,	1900
8th Dist. J. Willard Johuson,	Concord,	1900

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Jonathan Evitts,	Denton,	1900
Jacob T. Mobray,	Federalsburg,	1900

CARROLL COUNTY.

County Seat—*Westminster.*

Name.	Office.	Term Expires.
James H. Billingslea,	Clerk Circuit Court,	1903
George W. Motter,	Sheriff,	1901
Joseph D. Brooks,	Register of Wills,	1903
M. Theodore Yeiser,	Surveyor,	1902
John E. Measenhimer,	Treasurer,	1901
Edward O. Weant,	State's Attorney,	1903
William Y. Frizzell,	Judge Orphans' Court, Chief,	1903
L. Calvin Jordan,	Judge Orphans' Court,	1903
Jacob Rinehart,	Judge Orphans' Court,	1903
Jesse Lemon,	County Commissioner,	1901
Daniel S. Diehl,	County Commissioner,	1903
Jacob N. Dehoff,	County Commissioner,	1905

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTION.

	Post Office.	
Howard F. Schaeffer, (R.)	Westminster,	1900
James M. Pickett,	Winfield,	1900
Charles V. Wantz, (D.)	Westminster,	1900

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

Charles Nicodemus,	Sam's Creek,	1900
William Reiudollar,	Taneytown,	1900
John Landis,	Alesia,	1902
Geo. R. Gehr,	Westminster,	1902
Marshall G. Shaw,	Uniontown,	1904
Elias O. Grimes,	Westminster,	1904

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Name.	Post Office.	Term Expires.
1st Dist. John T. Fogle,	Taneytown,	1900
1st Dist. Alonzius F. Orndorf,	Taneytown,	1900
1st Dist. James B. Galt,	Taneytown,	1900
1st Dist. Henry C. Wilt,	Taneytown,	1900
2d Dist. Abraham L. Williams,	Frizellsburg,	1900
2d Dist. G. A. Davis,	Uniontown,	1900
3d Dist. J. William Earhart,	Union Mills,	1900
3d Dist. John T. Fuhrman,	Silver Run,	1900
3d Dist. Jonas Frock,	Silver Run,	1900
4th Dist. Marion D. Leister,	Fiuksburg,	1900
4th Dist. James P. Bram,	Carrolltown,	1900
5th Dist. Nicholas D. Norris,	Freedom,	1900
5th Dist. John E. Barnes,	Sykesville,	1900
5th Dist. John H. Conway,	Daniel P. O.,	1900
5th Dist. J. Leatherwood,	Haight P. O.,	1900
6th Dist. Daniel L. Dubbs,	Manchester,	1900
6th Dist. Vincent McCullough,	Manchester,	1900
6th Dist. J. P. Boltozer,	Manchester,	1900
7th Dist. William A. Cuuniugham,	Westminster,	1900
7th Dist. W. Riley Myers,	Westminster,	1900
7th Dist. John M. Yingling,	Westminster,	1900
7th Dist. William H. Baer,	Westminster,	1900
7th Dist. J. Hoffman Fuss,	Westminster,	1900
8th Dist. Thomas Tipton,	Hampstead,	1900
8th Dist. Amos C. Price,	Hampstead,	1900
9th Dist. Jacob Farver,	Taylorsville,	1900
9th Dist. Samuel T. Fleming,	Taylorsville,	1900
10th Dist. David C. Warner,	Double Pipe Creek,	1900
11th Dist. J. Ross Galt,	New Windsor,	1900
12th Dist. William J. Crabb,	Union Bridge,	1900
13th Dist. Joseph Gosnell,	Mt. Airy.	1900

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Eli Hiltabidle,	Union Bridge,	1900
Albert Jouis,	Mt. Airy.	1900
George Walter Wilt,	Taneytown,	1900
Frank R. Cassell,	Westminster,	1900

CECIL COUNTY.

County Seat—*Elkton*.

Name.	Office.	Term Expires.
Johu G. Williams,	Clerk Circuit Court,	1903
F. Ambrose Price,	Sheriff,	1901
Reuben E. Jamar,	Register of Wills,	1903
Powell F. Johns,	Surveyor,	1902
William T. Fryer,	Treasurer,	1902
William S. Evas,	State's Attorney,	1903
David P. Davis,	Judge Orphans' Court, Chief,	1903
Charles E. Beatty,	Judge Orphans' Court,	1903
S. Kennard Blake,	Judge Orphans' Court,	1903
Joseph B. Ewing,	County Commissioner,	1901
J. Polk Steele,	County Commissioner,	1901
W. W. McGuigan,	County Commissioner,	1903

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTION.

Name.	Post Office.	Term Expires.
John C. McNamee, (R)	Elk Neck,	1900
Walter Buckworth,	Chesapeake City,	1900
John M. Tucker, (D.)	Elkton,	1900

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

George O. Garey,	North East,	1900
Cornelius S. Abrahams,	Woodlawn,	1900
George A. Blake,	Elkton,	1900

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1st Dist.	William J. Duhamell,	Earlville,	1900
1st Dist.	Thomas P. Jones, Sr.,	Cecilton,	1900
1st Dist.	Albert H. Redding,	Georgetown,	1900
2d Dist.	Samuel P. Woods,	Chesapeake City,	1900
3d Dist.	Philip M. Groves,	Elkton,	1900
3d Dist.	Nelson K. Warner,	Elkton,	1900
3d Dist.	Samuel B. Grant,	Cherry Hill,	1900
4th Dist.	G. M. Senderling,	Blake P. O.	1900
5th Dist.	John F. Simpers,	North East.	1900
5th Dist.	Isaiah Biddle,	North East,	1900
5th Dist.	Robert A. B. Mearns,	Bay View,	1900
6th Dist.	Stephen Lynch,	Principio,	1900
6th Dist.	Isaac R. Taylor,	Rising Sun,	1900
6th Dist.	W. Penn Coulson,	Colora,	1900
7th Dist.	John T. Rutter,	Woodlawn,	1900
7th Dist.	Richard M. Brown	Port Deposit,	1900
7th Dist.	William C. Carson,	Port Deposit,	1900
7th Dist.	Charles W. Ward,	Perryville,	1900
8th Dist.	Joseph P. Cutler,	Rowlandville,	1900
9th Dist.	L. Britton Carhart,	Zion,	1900

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Grayson L. Bennett,	Elkton,	1900
James P. Alexander,	Elkton,	1900
Thomas C. Bond, Jr.,	Port Deposit,	1900
Washington W. Hopkins,	Port Deposit,	1900
John Hartenstine,	Rising Sun,	1900
Norville C. Brown,	Rising Sun,	1900
Wilmer J. Falls,	North East,	1900

CORONER.

William P. Dean,	Elkton,	1900
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DUCKING POLICE.

Harry M. West,	North East,	1900
John J. Gorrell,	Blythedale,	1900

SPECIAL POLICE FOR ELK AND BOHEMIA RIVERS.

Charles T. Pryer,	Elkton,	1900
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CHARLES COUNTY.County Seat—*Laplata.*

Name.	Office.	Term Expires.
Benjamin G. Stonestreet,	Clerk Circuit Court,	1903
Thomas F. Nicholson, Jr.,	Sheriff,	1901
James A. Franklin,	Surveyor,	1902
L. Allison Wilmer,	State's Attorney,	1903
Addison Murbury,	Judge Orphans' Court, Chief,	1903
Mareana C. Gray,	Judge Orphans' Court,	1903
J. Reverdy Carlin,	Judge Orphans' Court,	1903
Cataldus H. Posey,	Register of Wills,	1903
Harry E. Bowling,	County Commissioner,	1901
Thomas Norman,	County Commissioner,	1903
Thomas H. Ching,	County Commissioner,	1903
James I. Naylor,	County Commissioner,	1905
Benjamin F. Dement,	County Commissioner,	1905

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTION.

	Post Office.	
Frank Medley, (R.)	Aecokeek, P. G. Co.	1900
William W. Keech,	Hughsville,	1900
B. Hamilton Carrico, (D.)	Charlotte Hall,	1900

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

J. Thomas Halley,	Pomunkey,	1900
William P. Jameson,	Laplata,	1902
Price Gray,	Grayton,	1904

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1st Dist. Henry G. Robertson,	Laplata,	1900
2d Dist. Charles D. Carpenter,	Pisgah,	1900
2d Dist. Henry Delozier,	Pisgah,	1900
3d Dist. Francis R. Burgess,	Riverside,	1900
4th Dist. Thomas K. Ching,	Wicomico,	1900
4th Dist. B. Henry Mattingly,	Wicomico,	1900
4th Dist. Charles W. Roby,	Bel Alton,	1900
5th Dist. John H. Reeder,	Newburgh,	1900
5th Dist. William McK. Burroughs,	Tompkinsville,	1900
6th Dist. Francis O. Medley,	Aecokeek, P. G. Co.,	1900
7th Dist. George H. Claggett,	Marshall Hall,	1900
8th Dist. Frederick L. Dent,	Bryantown,	1900
9th Dist. Harry C. Chappellear,	Hughsville,	1900

DORCHESTER COUNTY.County Seat—*Cambridge.*

Name.	Office.	Term Expires.
Charles Lake,	Clerk Circuit Court,	1903
W. Lake Robinson,	Sheriff,	1901
John W. Fletcher,	Register of Wills,	1903
Thomas Leckie,	Surveyor,	1902
Thomas B. Hackett,	Judge Orphans' Court,	1903
Edward P. Smith,	Judge Orphans' Court,	1903
J. Hooper Bosley,	Judge Orphans' Court, Chief,	1903
Rufus F. Noble,	County Commissioner,	1901
John W. T. Webb,	County Commissioner,	1903
James C. Leonard,	County Commissioner,	1905

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS.

Name.	Post Office.	Term Expires.
Thomas E. Kerr, (R.)	Cambridge,	1900
S. S. Andrews,	Hurlock,	1900
Edwin T. Mason, (D.)	Cambridge,	1900

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

Irving M. Langrall,	Toddsville,	1900
William L. Rhodes,	Brook View,	1902
Martin J. Perkins,	Cambridge,	1904

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1st Dist.	George W. Jones,	Galestown,	1900
2d Dist.	John E. Maxwell,	E. New Market,	1900
2d Dist.	Columbus Waddell,	Cabin Creek,	1900
2d Dist.	Daniel Murphy,	Seceretary,	1900
3d Dist.	Alfred J. Mobray,	Vienna,	1900
3d Dist.	John W. McAllister,	Reid's Grove,	1900
4th Dist.	Thomas H. Keene, of L.,	Golden Hill,	1900
4th Dist.	Thomas W. Staplefort,	Taylor's Island,	1900
5th Dist.	A. Festus Gootee,	Golden Hill,	1900
5th Dist.	John T. Tall,	Lakesville,	1900
6th Dist.	Lawrence P. Ashton,	Applegarth,	1900
6th Dist.	Henry I. Phillips,	Hoopersville,	1900
7th Dist.	David Straughn,	Cambridge,	1900
7th Dist.	James A. McAllister,	Cambridge,	1900
7th Dist.	James H. C. Barrett,	Cambridge,	1900
8th Dist.	John B. Benson,	Cornersville,	1900
9th Dist.	Howard Richardson,	Church Creek,	1900
10th Dist.	James E. Prichett,	Bishops Head,	1900
10th Dist.	John M. Murphy,	Bishops Head,	1900
12th Dist.	Enoch Lowe,	Williamsburg,	1900
13th Dist.	William Fox,	Aircys,	1900
14th Dist.	Samuel G. Hooper,	Linkwood,	1900
15th Dist.	Benjamin F. Carroll,	Hurlock,	1900
15th Dist.	Joseph M. Noble,	Hurlock,	1900
16th Dist.	William H. P. Bryan,	Madison,	1900
16th Dist.	John W. McGuire,	Madison,	1900

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

W. H. Jordan,	Cambridge,	1900
John T. Moore,	Cambridge,	1900
George W. Millard,	Vienna,	1900
Joseph H. Conkle,	Secretary,	1900

FREDERICK COUNTY.

County Seat—*Frederick.*

Name.	Office.	Term Expires.
Dnglass H. Hargett,	Clerk Circuit Court,	1903
Charles P. Troxell,	Sheriff,	1901
Charles E. Saylor,	Register of Wills,	1903
James W. Troxell,	Surveyor,	1902

Name,	Office,	Term Expires.
Glenn H. Worthington,	State's Attorney,	1903
William H. Horman,	County Commissioner,	1901
Singleton E. Remsburg,	County Commissioner,	1901
George A. Dean,	County Commissioner,	1901
James O. Harne,	County Commissioner,	1903
George A. T. Snouffer,	County Commissioner,	1903
Russell E. Lighter,	Judge Orphans' Court,	1903
Gowen B. Philpot,	Judge Orphans' Court, Chief,	1903
Roger M. Neighbours,	Judge Orphans' Court,	1903
Alexander H. Remsburg,	Treasurer,	1902

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS FOR FREDERICK COUNTY.

	Post Office.	
Samuel V. Doll, (R.)	Frederick,	1900
W. H. Miller,	Frederick,	1900
Jacob Rosenstock, (D.)	Frederick,	1900

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS FOR FREDERICK CITY.

Charles M. Gilpin, (R.)	Frederick,	1900
George M. Vanfossen,	Frederick,	1900
Samuel Wertheimer, (D.)	Frederick,	1900

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

David D. Thomas,	Buckeystown,	1900
Ezra R. Zimmerman,	Emittsburg,	1900
L. Amos Urner,	Unionville,	1902
Lewis F. Kefauver,	Middletown,	1902
Jacob B. Tyson,	.....	1904
Henry O. Zimmerman,	Walkersville,	1904

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1st Dist.	S. R. Hiedman,	Point of Roska,	1900
1st Dist.	Jerningham Boone,	Buckeystown,	1900
2d Dist.	Thaddeus E. Biser,	Frederick,	1900
2d Dist.	Thomas Turner,	Frederick,	1900
2d Dist.	Roscoe C. White,	Frederick,	1900
3d Dist.	Ezra M. Remsburg,	Middletown,	1900
4th Dist.	Jacob L. Miller,	Creagerstown,	1900
4th Dist.	Albert B. Close,	Rocky Ridge,	1900
5th Dist.	Henry Stokes,	Emittsburg,	1900
5th Dist.	William P. Eyler,	Eyler,	1900
5th Dist.	Joseph W. Davidson,	Motter,	1900
6th Dist.	Luther H. Warrenfeltz,	Catoctin,	1900
6th Dist.	Charles Renner,	Ellerton,	1900
7th Dist.	Nicholas B. Gruuwel,	Urbana,	1900
7th Dist.	F. A. Kesler,	Hopeville,	1900
8th Dist.	Francis B. Swadener,	Libertytown,	1900
8th Dist.	William T. Crum,	Libertytown,	1900
8th Dist.	Thomas H. Matthews,	New London,	1900
9th Dist.	Thomas M. Woltz,	New Market,	1900
9th Dist.	James M. Poole,	Kempton,	1900
9th Dist.	George M. Smith,	New Market,	1900
9th Dist.	John H. Shipley,	Ijamsville,	1900
10th Dist.	Charles F. Manahan,	Sabillville,	1900
10th Dist.	John Kelbaugh,	Garfield,	1900

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—*Continued.*

Name.	Post Office.	Term Expires.
10th Dist. Elmer E. Buhrman,	Foxville,	1900
11th Dist. George M. Shaw,	Woodsboro,	1900
12th Dist. Lorenzo S. Gardner,*	Brunswick,	1900
12th Dist. John W. Hiteshew,	Knoxville,	1900
12th Dist. Patrick M. West,	Brunswick,	1900
13th Dist. David R. Stauffer,	Walkersville,	1900
14th Dist. Isaac N. Fry,	Jefferson,	1900
15th Dist. William J. Black,	Thurmont,	1900
15th Dist. Orlando Seiss,	Graceham,	1900
16th Dist. Joseph Wolf,	Myersville,	1900
16th Dist. S. C. Bradensburg,	Harmony,	1900
17th Dist. John E. Unkefer,	Ladiesburg,	1900
19th Dist. William F. Miller,	Linganore,	1900
20th Dist. Christopher Baker,	Lewistown,	1900
21st Dist. Francis M. Harley,	Yellow Springs,	1900
21st Dist. Charles J. Smith,	Charlesville,	1900
22d Dist. Milton B. Slifer,	Burkitsville,	1900

*Police Justice at Brunswick.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

C. F. Flood,	Myersville,	1900
J. Travers Thomas,	Frederick,	1900
Edwin C. Markell,	Frederick,	1900
William B. Storm,	Frederick,	1900
Leslie Cramer,	Frederick,	1900
Eli Frost,	Frederick,	1900
Edgar L. Annan,	Emmitsburg,	1900
Chas. B. T. Hendrickson,	Frederick,	1900
William W. Doub,	Middletown,	1900
William Schnauffer,	Brunswick,	1900
James F. Beall,	Della,	1900
Charles H. Osler,	Thurmont,	1900
B. F. Dudderar,	Oak Orchard,	1900
J. V. Silance,	Woodsboro,	1900

REGISTER OF VOTERS FOR BRUNSWICK.

Daniel D. Siebert,	Brunswick,	1900
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GARRETT COUNTY.

County Seat—*Oakland.*

Name.	Office.	Term Expires.
E. Z. Tower,	Clerk Circuit Court,	1905
Andrew J. Oester,	Sheriff,	1901
James W. White,	Register of Wills,	1901
Franklin P. Green,	Surveyor,	1902
Frederick A. Thayer,	State's Attorney,	1903
John T. Garey,	County Commissioner,	1901
Ephraim W. Kelso,	County Commissioner,	1901
Peter J. Stephens,	County Commissioner,	1903
Elias Merrill,	Judge Orphans' Court,	1903
Daniel Wilson,	Judge Orphans' Court, Chief,	1903
Thomas McRobie,	Judge Orphans' Court,	1903
William M. Lohr,	County Treasurer,	1901

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS.

Name.	Post Office.	Term Expires.
Alfred G. Sturgis, (R.)	Oakland.	1900
J. Alvin Friend,	Sang Run,	1900
Gilead Broadwater, (D.)	Grantsville,	1900

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

William A. Smith,	Oakland,	1900
J. W. Laughlin,	Deer Park,	1902
Vacaney.		

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1st Dist.	Joseph F. Friend,	Swanton,	1900
1st Dist.	Charles F. Sweet,	Swanton,	1900
2d Dist.	William H. H. Friend,	Friendsville,	1900
2d Dist.	Levi C. Fike,	Marleysburg, Pa.,	1900
3d Dist.	Phineus C. Boucher,	Grantsville,	1900
3d Dist.	Peter Nathan,	Grantsville,	1900
3d Dist.	Marcus N. Fazenbaker,	Westernport,	1900
5th Dist.	Eli McMillan	Accident,	1900
6th Dist.	David W. Fraker,	McHenry,	1900
7th Dist.	Benjamin F. Crane,	Oakland,	1900
8th Dist.	William I. Brown,		1900
10th Dist.	John L. Wheeler,	Deer Park,	1900
10th Dist.	Hanson B. Friend,	Deer Park,	1900
11th Dist.	William H. Jacobs,	Altamont,	1900
12th Dist.	Josiah Bittinger,		1900
13th Dist.	John H. Rafter,		1900
14th Dist.	John T. Sincell,	Oakland,	1900

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

George A. Fraley,	Oakland,	1900
Joseph E. Harned,	Oakland,	1900
Lewis A. Rudisill,	Mt. Lake Park,	1900
Nathan R. Selby,	Selbyport,	1900

MINE INSPECTOR.

Alexander Raukin,	Frostburg,	1900
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HARFORD COUNTY.

County Seat—*Bel Air*.

Name.	Office.	Term Expires.
William S. Forwood, Jr.,	Clerk Circuit Court,	1903
Andrew Kinhart,	Sheriff,	1902
G. Smith Norris,	Register of Wills,	1901
William T. Clark,	Surveyor,	1902
James W. McNabb,	State's Attorney,	1903
William A. Durham,	County Commissioner,	1901
Joseph E. Spenser,	County Commissioner,	1903
B. Frank Hanway,	County Commissioner,	1905
James M. Cain,	Judge Orphans' Court, Chief,	1903
E. Carvil Tolley,	Judge Orphans' Court,	1903
John W. McDoon,	Judge Orphans' Court,	1903
Edwin M. Allen, Jr.,	Treasurer,	1902

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTION.

Name.	Post Office.	Term Expires.
Daniel A. Bay, (R.)	Pilesville,	1900
S. Martin Bayless,	Glenville,	1900
Edward Ferry, (D.)	Bel Air,	1900

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

Walter P. Reckord,	Reckord,	1900
Martin L. Jarrett,	Jarrettsville,	1902
Charles W. Baker,	Aberdeen,	1904

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1st Dist.	A. P. Norris,	Edgewood,	1900
1st Dist.	Cyrus C. Cronin,	Sewell,	1900
1st Dist.	J. F. Brown,	Clayton,	1900
1st Dist.	Robert J. Gilbert,	Creswell,	1900
2d Dist.	Louis F. Reynolds,	Level,	1900
2d Dist.	Ernest W. Bonnett,	Aberdeen,	1900
2d Dist.	James W. Malcolm,	Perryman,	1900
2d Dist.	Christian H. Walker,	Aberdeen,	1900
2d Dist.	George Courtney,	Aberdeen,	1900
3d Dist.	James A. Lyle,	Bel Air,	1900
3d Dist.	George W. Richardson,	Bel Air,	1900
3d Dist.	Washington Love,	Chestnut Hill,	1900
3d Dist.	William G. Hoskins,	Benson,	1900
3d Dist.	Isaac W. Thompson,	Churchville,	1900
3d Dist.	Clifford C. Barnes,	Bel Air,	1900
3d Dist.	N. Howard Dean,	Bel Air,	1900
3d Dist.	Harry A. Whitaker,	Bel Air,	1900
4th Dist.	S. M. Kirkwood,	Shawsville,	1900
4th Dist.	Thomas Johnson,	Pleasantville,	1900
4th Dist.	James T. Smithson,	Federal Hill,	1900
4th Dist.	William M. Barton,	Barton,	1900
4th Dist.	John C. Robinson,	Dry Branch,	1900
5th Dist.	Henry W. Guilfoyle,	Cambria,	1900
5th Dist.	Joseph R. Ely,	Darlington,	1900
5th Dist.	Richard G. S. Smith,	Castleton,	1900
5th Dist.	William H. Galbreath,	Prospect,	1900
5th Dist.	William H. H. Carr,	Dublin,	1900
5th Dist.	James S. Davis,	Pilesville,	1900
5th Dist.	W. P. Jordan,	Dublin,	1900
6th Dist.	Oliver T. Rogers,	Havre de Grace,	1900
6th Dist.	James Hopper,	Havre de Grace,	1900

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

William H. Jacobs,	Aberdeen,	1900
Louis A. Vosbury,	Havre de Grace,	1900
Jefferson Dallam,	Bel Air,	1900
James M. Reynolds,	Bel Air,	1900
W. T. Billingslea,	Bel Air,	1900

DUCKING POLICE.

Harry A. Gilbert,	Aberdeen,	1900
Ezekiel T. Mitchell,	Havre de Grace,	1900

INSPECTOR OF HAY AND STRAW.

Fred Kieferlc,	Havre de Grace,	1900
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HOWARD COUNTY.

County Seat—*Ellicott City*.

Name.	Office.	Term Expires.
John H. Owings,	Clerk Circuit Court,	1903
Lewis E. Phelps,	Sheriff,	1901
William H. Marlow,	Register of Wills,	1905
John T. R. R. Carroll,	Surveyor,	1902
Martin F. Burke,	State's Attorney,	1903
Edmund Dorsey,	County Commissioner,	1901
Benjamin Hess,	County Commissioner,	1903
Thomas O'Neill,	County Commissioner,	1905
Henry Mollman,	Judge Orphans' Court,	1903
Pulaski Dorsey,	Judge Orphans' Court,	1903
William T. Day,	Judge Orphans' Court, Chief,	1903
James T. Clark,	Treasurer,	1901

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTION.

	Post Office.	
Walter S. Black, (R.)	Florencee	1900
William H. Cole,	Ellicott City,	1900
Lee P. Cronmiller, (D.)	Laurel,	1900

SUPERVISORS FOR ELLICOTT CITY.

T. B. Helm,	Ellicott City,	1900
R. J. King,	Ellicott City,	1900
W. A. Frey,	Ellicott City,	1900

REGISTER OF VOTERS FOR ELLICOTT CITY.

W. T. Markinson,	Ellicott City.	1900
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SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

Henry Devries,	Marriottsville,	1900
James E. Shreve,	Ellicott City,	1902
John Q. Selby,	Gary,	1904

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1st Dist.	Samuel Holland,	Elk Ridge,	1900
2d Dist.	James F. Melvin,	Ellicott City,	1900
2d Dist.	Charles A. Fry,	Ellicott City,	1900
2d Dist.	Hart B. Noll,	Pine Orchard,	1900
3d Dist.	John W. Hobbs,	Alpha,	1900
3d Dist.	George W. Grimes,	Ivory,	1900
4th Dist.	Alfred G. Matthews,	Glenwood,	1900
4th Dist.	R. E. Burdetta,	Long Corner,	1900
5th Dist.	James H. Parsley,	Glenelg,	1900
5th Dist.	James W. Pearre,	Lisbon,	1900
5th Dist.	Joseph F. Litchfield,	Simpsonville,	1900
6th Dist.	Thomas Christian,	Elk Ridge,	1900
6th Dist.	F. Winfield Lawrence,	Savage,	1900

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Louis N. Getz,	Ellicott City,	1900
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KENT COUNTY.

County Seat—*Chestertown.*

Name.	Office.	Term Expires.
James T. Dixon,	Clerk Circuit Court,	1903
John C. Davis,	Sheriff,	1901
Clarence S. Hurlock,	Register of Wills,	1903
Harrison H. Gresham,	Surveyor,	1902
John D. Urie,	State's Attorney,	1903
Thomas A. Jacobs,	Judge Orphans' Court, Chief,	1903
Franklin H. Harper,	Judge Orphans' Court,	1903
Thomas H. Hudson,	Judge Orphans' Court,	1903
Thomas J. Fletcher,	County Commissioner,	1901
Joseph R. Ysilton,	County Commissioner,	1901
Daniel Hill,	County Commissioner,	1903
George M. Hadaway,	County Commissioner,	1903
Lewis P. Atwell,	County Commissioner,	1903
Charles S. Smith,	Treasurer,	1902

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTION.

	Post Office.	
John J. Blackiston, (R.)	Rock Hall,	1900
Vacancy		
W. S. Carrol,	Chestertown,	1900

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

J. W. Chapman,	Eadesville,	1900
Cornelius C. Brown,	Pomona,	1902
Joseph W. Harper,	Still Pond,	1904

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1st Dist.	Nehemiah H. Clark,	Millington,	1900
1st Dist.	J. E. Boyd,	Galena,	1900
1st Dist.	J. C. File,	Golts,	1900
2d Dist.	Henry T. Jewell,	Still Pond,	1900
2d Dist.	William McDowell,	Locust Grove,	1900
3d Dist.	George E. Owens,	Betterton,	1900
4th Dist.	Benj. N. S. Wilkins,	Chestertown,	1900
4th Dist.	Wm. H. Lambert,	Chestertown,	1900
4th Dist.	J. Wesley Wright,	Chestertown,	1900
5th Dist.	John E. Beck,	Rock Hall,	1900
5th Dist.	D. William Crosby,	Rock Hall,	1900

NOTARY PUBLIC.

G. C. Adkinson,	Chestertown,	1900
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MONTGOMERY COUNTY.County Seat—*Rockville.*

Name.	Office.	Term Expires.
Thomas Dawson,	Clerk Circuit Court,	1903
Arthur Williams,	Sheriff,	1901
Henry C. Allnutt,	Register of Wills,	1903
Charles J. Maddox, Jr.,	Surveyor,	1902
Henry Maurice Talbott,	State's Attorney,	1903
Samuel D. Waters,	Judge Orphans' Court,	1903
Charles R. Murphy,	Judge Orphans' Court, Chief,	1903
George W. Meem,	Judge Orphans' Court,	1903
Eugene A. McAtee,	County Commissioner,	1901
John W. Walker,	County Commissioner,	1901
Richard T. Ray,	County Commissioner,	1901
Lawrence A. White,	County Commissioner,	1903
John Walter Carroll,	County Commissioner,	1903

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTION.

	Post Office.	
Edward H. Houck, (R.)	Laytonsville,	1900
Thomas C. Noyes,	Kensington,	1900
George R. Rice, (D.)	Travilah,	1900

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

James E. Williams,	Boyd's	1900
John G. England,	Rockville,	1902
Charles F. Kirk,	Olney,	1904

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

2d Dist.	Albert O. Appleby,	Germantown,	1900
2d Dist.	William J. Dronenburg,	Clarksburg,	1900
2d Dist.	J. H. Wolfe,	Hyattstown,	1900
3d Dist.	Charles F. Elgin,	Poolsville,	1900
3d Dist.	Benjamin R. Poole,	Martinsburg,	1900
4th Dist.	Alexander C. Scheirer,	Rockville,	1900
4th Dist.	Charles M. Jones,	Rockville,	1900
4th Dist.	Carey Kingdon,	Rockville,	1900
5th Dist.	Francis T. Murphy,	Spencerville,	1900
6th Dist.	John T. Kelly,	Darnestown,	1900
7th Dist.	Mahlon H. Austin,	Glen Echo,	1900
7th Dist.	Dennis Claude,	Chevy Chase,	1900
8th Dist.	Alfred F. Fairall,	Sandy Springs,	1900
8th Dist.	L. Weer, Jr.,	Sandy Springs,	1900
8th Dist.	Eldridge D. Kingsley,	Gaithersburg,	1900
9th Dist.	Cortice B. Baughman,	Gaithersburg,	1900
9th Dist.	Amasa Hough,	Derwood,	1900
10th Dist.	Luther M. Offutt, Sr.,	Potomac,	1900
10th Dist.	Robert G. Davidson,	Potomac,	1900
11th Dist.	Samuel S. Hayes,	Boonsville,	1900
11th Dist.	James H. Norris,	Boyd's	1900
11th Dist.	James F. Byrne,	Dickerson,	1900
12th Dist.	Jacob Hager,	Barnesville,	1900
12th Dist.	Luther M. Watkins,	Cedar Grove,	1900
13th Dist.	Edward W. Birgfeld,	Kensington,	1900
13th Dist.	James H. Massey,	Kensington,	1900
13th Dist.	Oliver T. VanHorn,	Clarksburg,	1900

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Name.	Post Office.	Term Expires.
David H. Warfield,	Rockville,	1900
Allen Farquhar,	Sandy Springs,	1900
Henry J. Sterrick,	Gaithersburg,	1900
James E. Trundle,	Gaithersburg,	1900
George Bibb Brown,	Keusington,	1900
Columbus W. Day,	Damascus,	1900
George M. Hunter,	Rockville,	1900

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY.

County Seat—*Upper Marlboro.*

Name.	Office.	Term Expires.
James B. Belt,	Clerk Circuit Court,	1903
Edward T. Shea,	Sheriff,	1901
Richard N. Ryon,	Treasurer,	1903
Richard N. Ryon,	Register of Wills,	1901
Edward L. Latimer,	Surveyor,	1902
William M. Leviu,	State's Attorney,	1903
Fielder C. Duvall,	Judge Orphans' Court, Chief,	1903
Lemuel L. Dale,	Judge Orphans' Court,	1903
William M. Gallahan,	Judge Orphans' Court,	1903
Horace Crozier,	County Commissioner,	1901
Benjamin N. Hardesty,	County Commissioner,	1901
George W. Rawlins,	County Commissioner,	1903
Richard W. Beall,	County Commissioner,	1905
Wallace R. Pyles,	County Commissioner,	1905

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTION.

	Post Office.	
A. W. Brown, (R.)	Muirkirk,	1900
Claud G. McKee,	North Keys,	1900
William D. Barry, (D.)	Accokeek,	1900

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

H. Harrison Sasscer,	North Keys,	1900
J. Selwyn Sasscer,	Upper Marlboro,	1902
Nelson A. Ryon,	Bowie,	1904

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1st Dist.	J. C. Burch,	Branchville,	1900
1st Dist.	Benedict J. Gallant,	Beltsville,	1900
1st Dist.	Harry R. Jones,	Muirkirk,	1900
2d Dist.	Frederick A. Holdeu,	Hyattsville,	1900
2d Dist.	Alfred D. Bailey,	Bladensburg,	1900
2d Dist.	Aurthur Carr,	Riverdale,	1900
2d Dist.	William A. Noel, Jr.,	Bladensburg,	1900
3d Dist.	William H. Harper,	Upper Marlboro,	1900
4th Dist.	William F. Perry,	Westwood,	1900
5th Dist.	John W. F. Hatton,	Piscataway,	1900
5th Dist.	J. M. Kendrick,	Frieadly,	1900
5th Dist.	Millard Thorn,	Friendly,	1900
5th Dist.	John J. R. Stecd,	Thrift,	1900

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—*Continued.*

Name.	Post Office.	Term Expires.
6th Dist. John N. Young,	Forestville,	1900
6th Dist. Samuel E. Cox,	Silver Hill,	1900
6th Dist. Edmund Tolson,	Camp Springs,	1900
7th Dist. Walter Ryon,	Mitchellville,	1900
7th Dist. W. R. Smith,	Mitchellville,	1900
8th Dist. Joseph H. Fowler,	Baden,	1900
9th Dist. J. R. McMillan,	Camp Spring,	1900
9th Dist. B. A. Dean,	Camp Spring,	1900
10th Dist. William H. Robey,	Laurel,	1900
11th Dist. William H. Squires,	Brandywine,	1900
12th Dist. John O. Roberts,	Camp Spring,	1900
12th Dist. John W. Fowler,	Oxon Hill,	1900
13th Dist. Benjamin M. Cross,	Seabrook,	1900
13th Dist. John E. Morrison,	Bennings, D. C.,	1900
13th Dist. Alexander S. Stewart,	Landover,	1900
13th Dist. James W. Tubman,	Landover,	1900
14th Dist. Rufus Belt,	Springfield,	1900
14th Dist. George Wallatt,	Springfield,	1900

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

William H. Harrison,	Laurel,	1900
Andrew M. Coffman,	Upper Marlboro,	1900
Harry B. Major,	Hyattsville,	1900
William Reed,	Tuxedo,	1900

QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY.

County Seat—*Centreville.*

Name.	Office.	Term Expires.
John E. George,	Clerk Circuit Court,	1905
James E. Meredith,	Sheriff,	1901
Finley Roberts,	Register of Wills,	1901
Harry P. Graham,	Surveyor,	1902
J. Frank Harper,	State's Attorney,	1903
Alfred Tucker, Sr.,	Judge Orphans' Court,	1903
Charles R. Walls,	Judge Orphans' Court, Chief,	1903
James B. Bright,	Judge Orphans' Court,	1903
John F. Godwin,	County Commissioner,	1901
George A. Deaver,	County Commissioner,	1903
J. Louis Rhodes,	County Commissioner,	1905
Albert Story,	Treasurer,	1902

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTION.

	Post Office.	
T. A. Mallalieu, (R.)	Queenstown	1900
J. Frank Barwick,	Sudlersville,	1900
John H. Evans, (D.)	Rolph's P. O.,	1900

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS

William B. Reed, Jr.,	Centreville,	1900
Arthur E. Sudler,	Sudlersville,	1902
James M. Corkran, M. D.,	Centreville,	1904

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Name.	Post Office.	Term Expires.
1st Dist. John T. Temple,	Sudlersville,	1900
1st Dist. Jonathan Chance,	Sudlersville,	1900
1st Dist. John C. Hackett,	Barclay,	1900
2d Dist. Joseph B. Hazell,	Rolph's P. O.,	1900
2d Dist. James E. Johns,	Church Hill,	1900
2d Dist. Charles E. Smith,	Church Hill,	1900
2d Dist. J. W. Meredith,	Church Hill,	1900
3d Dist. William E. Thompson,	Centreville,	1900
3d Dist. George A. Barton,	Centreville,	1900
3d Dist. Willirm W. Bryan, Jr.,	Centreville.	1900
4th Dist. William T. Bullen,	Kent Island,	1900
4th Dist. Albert Cowman,	Kent Island,	1900
5th Dist. Sidney P. Townshend,	Ford Store,	1900
5th Dist. William H. Brown,	Queenstown,	1900
6th Dist. William B. Sparks,	Queen Anne's Station,	1900
6th Dist. S. P. Jump,	Queen Anne's Station,	1000
7th Dist. I. Asbury Ryland,	Crumpton,	1900
7th Dist. Benjamin F. Hartley,	Crumpton,	1900

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

William L. Holton,	Centreville,	1900
Alfred Tucker, Jr.,	Centreville.	1900
O. T. Davidson,	Queenstown,	1900

SOMERSET COUNTY.

County Seat—*Princess Anne.*

Name.	Office.	Term Expires.
Oliver T. Beauchamp,	Clerk Circuit Court,	1901
James H. Cullen,	Sheriff,	1901
William F. Langford,	Register of Wills,	1903
Frederick J. Johnson,	Surveyor,	1902
Warren C. Gundy,	Judge Orphans' Court,	1903
Edward L. Dryden,	Judge Orphans' Court,	1903
Joseph R. Reading,	Judge Orphans' Court, Chief,	1903
W. Jerome Sterling,	County Commissioner,	1901
George A. Somers,	County Commissioner,	1903
Joseph Muir,	County Commissioner,	1905

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTION.

	Post Office.	
S. Frank Whittington, (R.)	Marion,	1900
L. C. Nelson,	Crisfield,	1900
James D. Anderson, (D.)	Deal's Island,	1900

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

W. T. G. Polk,	Princess Anne,	1900
B. Frank Lankford,	Princess Anne,	1902
E. Samuel Gunby,	Crisfield,	1904

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Name.	Post Office.	Term Expires.
1st Dist. Samuel J. Phillips,	Princess Anne,	1900
1st Dist. Zadoc H. Phoebus,	Hobnob,	1900
1st Dist. Hiram W. Langford,	Princess Anne,	1900
3d Dist. William A. Hayman,	Kingston,	1900
3d Dist. R. Henry Maddox,	Tull's Corner,	1900
4th Dist. William E. Hall,	Pocomoke City,	1900
5th Dist. William T. Dashiell,	Mt. Vernon,	1900
6th Dist. Hutchinsou J. Crouch,	U. Fairmount,	1900
6th Dist. Thomas W. Landon,	Landonville,	1900
7th Dist. William J. Porter,	Crisfield,	1900
7th Dist. Johu W. Tyler,	Crisfield,	1900
8th Dist. Charles E. Gunby,	Hopewell,	1900
9th Dist. J. T. Daniel,	Chance,	1900
9th Dist. James Cooper,	Deal's Island,	1900
10th Dist. Job A. Evaus,	Ewell,	1900
11th Dist. Hamilton W. White,	Dames Quarter,	1900
13th Dist. C. Augustus Maddox,	Westover,	1900

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Samuel S. Sudler,	Princess Anne,	1900
Luther J. Riggins,	Crisfield,	1900
R. F. Maddox,	Princess Anne,	1900
F. Sterling,	Crisfield,	1900

ST. MARY'S COUNTY.

County Seat—*Leonardtown.*

Name.	Office,	Term Expires.
Enoch B. Abell,	Clerk Circuit Court,	1903
William T. Bailey,	Sheriff,	1901
Philip T. Buckler,	Register of Wills,	1903
George B. Dent,	Surveyor,	1903
Joseph H. Key,	Judge Orphans' Court, Chief,	1903
James T. Harrison,	Judge Orphans' Court,	1903
William S. Coppage,	Judge Orphans' Court,	1903
John T. Ballenger,	County Commissioner,	1901
Dominick S. Bowles,	County Commissioner,	1903
John G. H. Lilburn,	County Commissioner,	1905

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTION.

	Post Office.	
John E. Reintzell, (R.)	Mechanicsville,	1900
Johu J. Bradshaw,	Park Hall,	1900
Walter B. Dent, (D.)	Oakley,	1900

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

J. Frank Bohannan,	Park Hall,	1900
Zack R. Morgan,	Mechanicsville,	1902
Daniel J. Payne,	Clements,	1900

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Name.	Post Office.	Term Expires.
1st Dist. J. Spencer Murphy,	Ridge,	1900
1st Dist. George M. Bohannon,	St. Inigoes.	1900
2d Dist. Charles A. Watts,	Valley Lee,	1900
2d Dist. George B. Dent,	Valley Lee,	1900
3d Dist. Wm. D. Henry,	Leonardtwn,	1900
3d Dist. A. Kingsley Love,	Leonardtwn,	1900
3d Dist. P. H. J. Readmond,	Clements,	1900
3d Dist. Zack T. Railey,	Clements,	1900
4th Dist. George R. Slye,	Maddox,	1900
4th Dist. George R. Garner,	Chaptico,	1900
4th Dist. Theo. B. Carpenter,	Budd's Creek,	1900
5th Dist. Henry C. Adams,	Mechauicsville,	1900
5th Dist. L. Johnson Canter,	Charlotte Hall,	1900
6th Dist. Enoch R. Evans,	Hollywood,	1900
6th Dist. Philip T. Graves,	Oakville,	1900
6th Dist. Charles Adams,	Oakville,	1900
7th Dist. R. Johnson Colton,	Milestown,	1900
7th Dist. Ellis M. Magill,	Fishing Point,	1900

TALBOT COUNTY.

County Seat—*Easton*.

Name.	Office.	Term Expires.
Francis G. Wrightson,	Clerk Circuit Court,	1903
Oliver H. Henry,	Sheriff,	1901
Charles R. Wooters,	Register of Wills,	1903
John H. Craig,	Surveyor,	1902
Elijah W. West,	Judge Orphans' Court,	1903
Frank D. Harrison,	Judge Orphans' Court,	1903
William H. Seth,	Judge Orphans' Court, Chief,	1903
James H. McNeal,	County Commissioner,	1901
Frank M. Wills,	County Commissioner,	1903
James H. Caulk,	County Commissioner,	1905

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTION.

	Post Office.	
John T. Trax, (R.)	Woodland,	1900
Louis Buffitt,	Easton.	1900
J. Harry Radcliffe, (D)	St. Michael's,	1900

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

Michael B. Nichols,	Easton,	1900
Robert A. Dodson,	St. Michaels,	1902
John F. Mullikin,	Trappe,	1904

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1st Dist. Guy Plumb,	Easton,	1900
1st Dist. Thomas H. Coburn,	Easton,	1900
1st Dist. Alfred L. Tharp,	Easton,	1900
2d Dist. John W. Dean,	St. Michaels,	1900
2d Dist. Jerry V. Harris,	Royal Oak,	1900

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—*Continued.*

Name.	Post Office.	Term Expires.
2d Dist. John T. Mansfield,	St. Michaels,	1900
2d Dist. William S. Grace,	Bozman,	1900
3d Dist. W. E. Mitchell,	Oxford,	1900
3d Dist. William T. H. Seymour,	Trappe,	1900
3d Dist. Thomas B. Stewart,	Oxford,	1900
4th Dist. Walton C. Orrell,	Wye Mills,	1900
4th Dist. William W. Steveus,	Cordova,	1900
4th Dist. Abram H. Samis,	Cordova,	1900
5th Dist. John T. Harrison, of J.,	Tilghmau,	1900

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

G. A. Phillips,	Easton,	1900
Henry Shreve,	Easton,	1900
R. Rastall Walker,	Easton,	1900

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

County Seat—*Hagerstown.*

Name.	Office.	Term Expires.
George B. Oswald,	Clerk Circuit Court,	1903
Bruee S. Zeller,	Sheriff,	1901
Thomas E. Hilliard,	Register of Wills,	1903
Elmer E. Piper,	Surveyor,	1902
Thomas A. Poffenberger,	State's Attorney,	1903
Elias Cost,	Judge Orphans' Court, Chief,	1903
William L. Hammond,	Judge Orphans' Court,	1903
Aaron D. Sager,	Judge Orphans' Court,	1903
Frank T. Elliott,	County Commissioner,	1901
Daniel M. Neikirk,	County Commissioher,	1901
Isaac Aukenev, Jr.,	County Commissiouer,	1903
Joseph Ernest,	County Commissioner,	1903
Abram E. Albert,	County Commllsioner,	1903

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTION FOR THE COUNTY.

	Post Office.	
S. Olin Houser, (R.)	Hagerstown,	1900
John H. Harp,	Chewsville,	1900
Norman S. Munsou, (D.)	Hagerstown,	1900

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTION FOR THE CITY OF HAGERSTOWN,

(Under Chapter 52, Laws of 1892.)

William J. Wills,	Hagerstown,	1900
Edward D. Mobley,	Hagerstown,	1900
Elias Cost,	Hagerstown,	1900

REGISTERS OF VOTERS FOR HAGERSTOWN—*(Chapter 27, 1896.)*

1st Ward. Elmer E. Dyer.	Hagerstown,	1900
2d Ward. E. W. Householder,	Hagerstown,	1900
3d Ward. Charles O. Ward,	Hagerstown,	1900
4th Ward. William J. Garver,	Hagerstown,	1900
5th Ward. Heury Kauffman,	Hagerstown,	1900

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

Name.	Post Office.	Term Expires.
John W. Stonebroker,	Hagerstown,	1900
Henry A. McComas,	Hagerstown,	1900
Daniel A. Rohrer,	Trego,	1902
David Leshner,	Clear Spring,	1902
Charles W. Humrichousen,	Williamsport,	1904
Wm. Keilhofer,	Hagerstown,	1904

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1st Dist.	John L. Crim,	Sharpsburg,	1900
2d Dist.	Jacob Masters,	Williamsport,	1900
2d Dist.	Peter Ardinger,	Williamsport,	1900
2d Dist.	Arthur C. Gruber,	Williamsport,	1900
<i>For Districts, 3, 17, 21, 24, 25.</i>			
	Jacob H. Beachley,	Hagerstown,	1900
	John N. Ripple,	Hagerstown,	1900
	Samuel Strite,	Hagerstown,	1900
	Peter B. Small, Jr.,	Hagerstown,	1900
	William H. Routzahn,	Hagerstown,	1900
	Josephus C. Ward,	Hagerstown,	1900
	William E. Gumbert,	Hagerstown,	1900
	Jacob A. Young,	Hagerstown,	1900
4th Dist.	Amos Spilman,	Clear Spring,	1900
4th Dist.	David L. Houck,	Clear Spring,	1900
5th Dist.	Isaiah J. Smith,	Hancock,	1900
5th Dist.	Joseph Harrison,	Hancock,	1900
5th Dist.	Sylvester Summers,	Lock 53,	1900
6th Dist.	H. S. Beard,	Boonsboro,	1900
6th Dist.	C. E. Hunter,	Boonsboro,	1900
7th Dist.	David S. Newman,	Smithsburg,	1900
8th Dist.	Elmer Arnold,	Gapland,	1900
8th Dist.	Silas N. Norris,	Rohersville,	1900
9th Dist.	Frank D. Bell,	Leitersburg,	1900
10th Dist.	C. E. Huntessberry,		1900
11th Dist.	Preston E. Miller,	Keep Tryst,	1900
12th Dist.	Henry C. Miller,	Fairplay,	1900
13th Dist.	S. C. Metcalf,		1900
14th Dist.	Lester Nelson,	Edgemont,	1900
15th Dist.	John Myers,	Green Spring Furnace,	1900
15th Dist.	H. R. Beyard,	Indian Spring,	1900
16th Dist.	J. Clark,	Beaver Creek,	1900
16th Dist.	D. Fulton,	Beaver Creek,	1900
19th Dist.	Aaron D. Snyder,	Keedysville,	1900
19th Dist.	Luther F. Fox,	Keedysville,	1900
20th Dist.	J. C. Taylor,	Dawnsville,	1900

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Joshua Thomas,	Hagerstown,	1900
J. William Cook,	Hagerstown,	1900
Harry K. Mumma,	Hagerstown,	1900
J. Knobe Baker,	Hagerstown,	1900
Robert B. Wright,	Williamsport,	1900
George C. Huber,	Hancock,	1900
Christian D. McCauley,	Highfield,	1900
John Aukney,	Hagerstown,	1900
F. R. Beard,	Hancock,	1900

WICOMICO COUNTY.

County Seat—*Salisbury*.

Name.	Office.	Term Expires.
James T. Truitt,	Clerk Circuit Court,	1903
Jesse H. Bratton,	Sheriff,	1902
Levin J. Gale,	Register of Wills,	1903
Peter S. Shookley,	Surveyor,	1902
Joseph L. Bailey,	State's Attorney,	1903
H. Laird Todd,	Treasurer,	1902
John L. Powell,	Judge Orphans' Court,	1903
George W. Cathell,	Judge Orphans' Court, Chief,	1903
William J. Jackson,	Judge Orphans' Court,	1903
Joshua R. Farlow,	County Commissioner,	1901
Elijah J. Adkins,	County Commissioner,	1901
Robert F. Colbourn,	County Commissioner,	
Levin B. Wetherby,	County Commissioner,	

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTION.

	Post Office.	
John W. Wimbrough, (R.)	Parsonbury,	1900
Albert J. Benjamin,	Salisbury,	1900
Sewell T. Evans, (D.)	Salisbury,	1900

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

Levin W. Dorman,	Salisbury,	1900
Samuel A. Graham,	Salisbury,	1902
Elijah H. Parsons,	Parsonburg,	1904

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1st Dist.	Thomas W. English,	Riverton,	1900
2d Dist.	Ezra Boston,	Quantico,	1900
2d Dist.	John H. Tomlinson,	Hebron,	1900
3d Dist.	Columbus M. Street,	Tyaskin,	1900
3d Dist.	A. Frank Turner,	Nanticoke,	1900
4th Dist.	John W. Laws,	Parsonbury,	1900
4th Dist.	Daniel W. Dennis,	Pittsville,	1900
5th Dist.	William S. Boston,	Salisbury,	1900
5th Dist.	William A. Trader,	Salisbury,	1900
7th Dist.	George T. Malone,	Allen,	1900
7th Dist.	J. F. Meziek,	Allen,	1900
9th Dist.	Charles Covington,	Salisbury,	1900
10th Dist.	Levin T. Cooper,	Sharpstown,	1900
11th Dist.	Samuel E. Foskey,	Delmar,	1900

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Edward C. Fulton,	Salisbury,	1900
William S. Gordy, Jr.,	Salisbury,	1900
F. Leonard Wales,	Salisbury,	1900
Theodore A. Veasey,	Delmar,	1900

WORCESTER COUNTY.County Seat—*Snow Hill.*

Name.	Office.	Term Expires.
Francis H. Purnell,	Clerk Circuit Court,	1901
William E. Lankford,	Sheriff,	1901
Edward P. Davis,	Register of Wills,	1903
Littleton P. Bireh,	Wreckmaster,	1902
Ara P. Bowen,	Judge Orphans' Court,	1903
Zadoc P. Henry,	Judge Orphans' Court, Chief,	1903
Alfred Child,	Judge Orphans' Court,	1903
Edwin H. Taylor,	County Commissioner,	1901
Charles M. Peters,	County Commissioner.	1901
W. Elton Boston,	County Commissioner,	1903
John L. Parades,	County Commissioner,	1903
Samuel E. Shookley,	County Commissioner,	1903
Goldsborough Coulbourn,	Surveyor,	1902

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTION.

	Post Office.	
Elijah H. Schoolfield, (R.)	Pocomoke City,	1900
Edward S. Furbush,	Berlin,	1900
Uriah F. Shookley, (D.)	Snow Hill,	1900

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

Edgar W. McMaster,	Pocomoke City,	1900
H. P. Dale,	Berlin,	1902
Asbury C. Riley,	Snow Hill,	1904

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1st Dist. Wm. U. Schoolfield,	Pocomoke City,	1900
1st Dist. Samuel E. Farlow,	Pocomoke City,	1900
1st Dist. Job D. A. Robinson,	Pocomoke City,	1900
2d Dist. Charles Parker,	Snow Hill,	1900
2d Dist. Henry J. Claville,	Snow Hill,	1900
2d Dist. F. E. P. Morris,	Snow Hill,	1900
3d Dist. Daniel A. Massey,	Berlin,	1900
3d Dist. Levin T. Davidson,	Berlin,	1900
3d Dist. J. H. Mumford,	Berlin,	1900
4th Dist. Wm. L. P. Bowen,	Newark,	1900
5th Dist. Seth E. Ringler,	Bishopsville,	1900
6th Dist. L. C. Mills,	Snow Hill,	1900
7th Dist. L. W. Butler,	Snow Hill,	1900
7th Dist. Joseph E. Riggan,	West,	1900
8th Dist. William O. Payne,	Stockton,	1900
8th Dist. Levin J. Jones,	Girdletree,	1900
8th Dist. Ephriam Hillman,	Klej Grange,	1900

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Edgar L. Lloyd,	Pocomoke City,	1900
Emerson W. Polk,	Pocomoke City,	1900
James P. Townsend,	Snow Hill,	1900
Eben Hearn,	Snow Hill,	1900
Theodore Palmatory,	Berlin,	1900
William F. Bowen,	Berlin,	1900
A. T. Chanee,	Berlin,	1900

JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT.

FIRST JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

Name of Judge.	Term Expires.
Henry Page, Chief Judge.....	1908
Henry Lloyd, Associate	1908
Charles F. Holland, Associate.....	1900

SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

James Alfred Pearce, Chief Judge.....	1912
Frederick Stump, Associate.....	1912
William R. Martin, Associate	1912

THIRD JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

David Fowler, Chief Judge.....	1904
James D. Watters.	1902
N. Charles Burke.	1904

FOURTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

A. Hunter Boyd, Chief Judge.....	1908
David W. Sloan.....	1910
Edward Stake.....	1906

FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

I. Thos. Jones, Chief Judge.....	1914
James Revell.	1908
Vacancy.	

SIXTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

James McSherry, Chief Judge.....	1902
James B. Henderson	1910
John C. Motter	1912

SEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

John P. Briscoe, Chief Judge.....	1906
George C. Merrick.....	1912
J. Farran Crane.....	1912

EIGHTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

Samuel D. Schmucker, Chief Judge.....	1914
<i>Supreme Bench of Baltimore City—</i>	

Henry D. Harlan, Chief Judge.....	1904
Pere L. Wicks, Associate Judge....	1908
Albert Ritchie, Associate Judge.....	1908
Charles E. Phelps, Associate Judge.....	1912
John Upshur Dennis, Associate Judge.....	1902
Daniel Giraud Wright, Associate Judge	1903
John J. Dobler, Additional Judge.....	1909
Henry Stockbridge, Jr., Additional Judge.....	1911
George M. Sharp, Additional Judge.....	1912

COURT OF APPEALS.

James McSherry, Chief Judge.....	1902
Henry Page, Associate Judge	1908
James Alfred Pearce, Associate Judge.....	1912
David Fowler, Associate Judge.....	1904
A. Hunter Boyd, Associate Judge.....	1908
I. Thomas Jones, Associate Judge.....	1914
John P. Briscoe, Associate Judge....	1906
Samuel D. Schmucker, Associate Judge	1914

CLERK OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Allan Rutherford, of Montgomery County	1903
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SENATORS, 1900.

COUNTIES.	NAMES.	OCCUPATIONS.	POST OFFICES.
Allegany.....	David E. Dick, (R.).....	Miner.....	Lonaconing.
Anne Arundel.....	*Elijah Williams, (D.).....	Physician.....	Armiger.
Baltimore.....	*John Hubner, (D.).....	Real Estate Dealer.....	Catonsville.
Balto. City—1st Dist....	*Jacob M. Moses, (D.).....	Attorney at Law.....	Baltimore.
2d Dist.....	Lewis Putzel, (R.).....	Attorney at Law.....	Baltimore.
3d Dist.....	*Olin Bryan, (D.).....	Attorney at Law.....	Solomon's.
Calvert.....	*Charles L. Marsh, (R.).....	Mechanic and Inventor.....	Bethlehem.
Caroline.....	Robert Messick, (R.).....	Merchant and Packer.....	Westminster.
Carroll.....	*Johnzie E. Beasman, (D.).....	Dairyman.....	Elkton.
Cecil.....	Austin L. Crothers, (D.).....	Attorney at Law.....	Nanjemoy.
Charles.....	Geo. T. Gray, (R.).....	Tobacco Grower.....	Golden Hill.
Dorchester.....	Wm. F. Applegarth, (D.).....	Merchant.....	Frederick.
Frederick.....	*Jacob Rohrbach, (D.).....	Attorney at Law.....	Accident.
Garrett.....	Robt. A. Ravenscroft, (R.).....	Physician.....	Bel Air.
Harford.....	Stevenson A. Williams, (R.).....	Attorney at Law.....	Ellicott City.
Howard.....	*William B. Peter, (D.).....	Real Estate Dealer.....	Chestertown.
Kent.....	*James H. Baker, (R.).....	Farmer.....	Rockville.
Montgomery.....	Wm. Viers Bouie, (D.).....	Attorney at Law.....	Upper Marlboro.
Prince George's.....	Wm. B. Claggett, (D.).....	Planter.....	Centreville.
Queen Anne's.....	*James E. Kirwin, (D.).....	Planter.....	Hollywood.
St. Mary's.....	Washington Wilkinson, (R.).....	Merchant.....	Crisfield.
Somerset.....	*Lemuel E. P. Dennis, (R.).....	Merchant.....	St. Michaels.
Talbot.....	Henry Clay Dodson, (R.).....	Druggist.....	Chewville.
Washington.....	*D. Abner Betts, (D.).....	Merchant.....	Salisbury.
Wicomico.....	*Marion V. Brewington, (D.).....	Editor.....	Snow Hill.
Worcester.....	*John E. Moore, (D.).....	Manufacturer.....	

Democrats, 15; Republicans, 11. Those marked thus (*) were elected in 1899 for four years. The others hold over two years from election of 1897.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES, 1900.

COUNTIES.	NAMES.	OCCUPATIONS.	Post Office.
Allegany	J. H. Critchfield, (R.)	Merchant.....	Ellensville.
	Wm. Close, (R.)	Miner.....	Gilmorc.
	Joseph Radcliffe, (R.)	Miner.....	Vale Summit.
	E. Earl Graffe, (R.)	Bookbinder.....	Cumberland.
	Albert L. Frenzel, (R.)	Miner.....	Barton.
Anne Arundel.....	Byron Phelps, (R.)	Farmer.....	Odenton.
	James D. Feldmyer, (R.)	Druggist.....	Annapolis.
	Milton Ditty, (R.)	Farmer.....	Davidsonville.
	J. Frank Krens, (R.)	Farmer.....	South Baltimore
Baltimore City— 1st Leg. Dist.....	Harold B. Scrimger, (D.)	Attorney at Law.....	Baltimore.
	Christopher H. Dunn, (D.)	Trunk Dealer.....	Baltimore.
	Frank J. Gately, (D.)	Attorney at Law.....	Baltimore.
	August C. Mencke, (D.)	Confectioner.....	Baltimore.
2d Leg. Dist.....	George L. Brown, (D.)	Coal Dealer.....	Baltimore.
	Forrest Bramble, (D.)	Attorney at Law.....	Baltimore.
	John L. Sanford, (D.)	Attorney at Law.....	Baltimore.
	A. Leo Knott, (D.)	Attorney at Law.....	Baltimore.
3d Leg. Dist.....	Martin Lehnayer, (D.)	Attorney at Law.....	Baltimore.
	Ferdinand C. Latrobe, (D.)	Attorney at Law.....	Baltimore.
	Francis P. Curtis, (D.)	Attorney at Law.....	Baltimore.
	William Duncan, (D.)	Attorney at Law.....	Baltimore.
	O. C. Martenet, (D.)	Attorney at Law.....	Baltimore.
	Charles E. Sigmund, (D.)	Real Estate Dealer.....	Baltimore.
	Wm. L. Cover, (D.)	Attorney at Law.....	Baltimore.
	Adoniram J. Robinson, (D.)	Photographer.....	Baltimore.
	John Real, (D.)	Attorney at Law.....	Baltimore.
	Wm. A. Johnson, (D.)	Barrel Manufacturer.....	Baltimore.
		Nickelplater.....	Baltimore.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES, 1900—Continued.

COUNTIES.	NAMES OF DELEGATES.	OCCUPATION.	POST OFFICE.
Baltimore	E. W. S. Choate, (D.)	Farmer.	Randallstown.
	Redmond C. Stewart, (D.)	Attorney at Law	Towson.
	Geo. W. Truitt, (D.)	Druggist	Roland Park.
	Henry P. Mann, (D.)	Coal Dealer	Orangeville.
	Joseph Sandman, (D.)	Merchant.	St. Denis.
Calvert	Joseph Jeffers, (D.)	Railroading.	Towson.
	Oliver D. Simmons, (R.)	Farmer and Medical Student.	Prince Frederick.
Caroline	Sannell L. Gibson, (R.)	Farmer.	Prince Frederick.
	J. Frank Lednum, (D.)	Merchant.	Preston.
Carroll	Calvin Satterfield, (D.)	Canner.	Greensboro.
	Samuel H. Hoffacker, (D.)	Farmer.	Alesia.
Cecil	Ernest M. Anderson, (D.)	Merchant.	Mt. Airy.
	Michael E. Walsh, (D.)	Attorney at Law	Westminster.
Charles	Dr. Milton N. Norris, (D.)	Physician	Union Bridge.
	John H. Kimble, (D.)	Farmer and Teller.	Port Deposit.
Dorchester	Frank H. Machie, (D.)	Physician	Fair Hill.
	Samuel J. Keys, (D.)	Lumber Business	Elkton.
Frederick	James DeB. Walbach, (R.)	Attorney at Law	La Plata.
	Spearmen S. Lancaster, (R.)	Oyster Dealer	Rock Point.
Garrett	Benjamin J. Linthicum, (D.)	Ship Builder	Church Creek.
	Francis P. Cockran, (D.)	Merchant.	Williamsburg.
Harford	Joseph B. Anderson, (R.)	Canner.	Hurlock.
	Chas. C. Waters, (D)	Attorney at Law	Frederick.
Howard	Simcon L. Bast, (D.)	Wheelwright	Braddock.
	Samuel R. Brown, (D.)	Farmer.	New Market.
Jefferson	D. Princeton Buckley, (D.)	Attorney at Law	Frederick.
	Wm. H. Lakin, (D.)	Farmer.	Jefferson.
Wilson, W. Va.	Patrick E. Finzel, (R.)	Merchant.	Finzel.
	Merritt Wilson, (R.)	Lumber Business.	Wilson, W. Va.
Prospect	Wm. B. Hopkins, (D.)	Farmer.	Bel Air.
	Howard Proctor, (D.)	Slate Business.	Prospect.

Howard.	James W. Foster, (D.)	Lumber Business	Havre de Grace.
Kent.	Noble L. Mitchell, (D.)	Attorney at Law	Bel Air.
Montgomery.	Grosvenor Hanson, (D.)	Farmer	St. Denis.
Prince George's.	Humphrey D. Wolfe, (D.)	Farmer	Ellicott City.
Queen Anne's.	Arariah M. Kendall, (R.)	Builder	Fairlee.
St. Mary's.	C. Preston Norris, (R.)	Farmer	Lynche's.
Somerset	Oliver H. P. Clark, (D.)	Farmer	Sligo.
Talbot.	James E. Deets, (D.)	Physician	Clarksburg.
Washington	Joshua J. Hutton, (D.)	Farmer	Loekville.
Wicomico	Clay D. Perkins, (R.)	Farmer	Springfield.
Worcester	John Bowling Contee, (R.)	Attorney at Law	Upper Marlboro.
	George Brent Merrick, (R.)	Attorney at Law	Upper Marlboro.
	John T. Norman, (D.)	Farmer	Kent Island.
	Wm. D. Smith, (D.)	Farmer	Ingleside.
	Eugene L. Dugley, (D.)	Farmer	Guy.
	Francis V. King, (D.)	Editor	Leonardtown.
	John R. Garner, (D.)	Attorney at Law	Leonardtown.
	Henry Desheroon, (R.)	Merchant	Chance.
	Walter Dryden, (R.)	Railroad Agent	King's Creek.
	William E. Ward, (R.)	Merchant	Lawsonia.
	Wm. Collins, (D.)	Attorney at Law	Easton.
	Wm. C. Dudley, (D.)	Farmer	Wye Landing.
	Albert J. Long, (D.)	Farmer	St. Michael's.
	Daniel H. Staley, (D.)	Attorney at Law	Hagerstown.
	Joseph W. Wolfinger, (R.)	Manager of Construction Co.	Hagerstown.
	Chas. G. Biggs, (R.)	Attorney at Law	Hagerstown.
	Jonathan H. Waller, (D.)	Attorney at Law	Sallsbury.
	Thos. S. Roberts, (D.)	Farmer and Canner	Tyaskin.
	Isaac S. Bennett, (D.)	Merchant	Riverton.
	Lloyd Wilkinson, (D.)	Attorney at Law	Pocomoke City.
	Henry J. Anderson, (D.)	Carriage Maker	Berlin.
	Charles F. Truitt, (D.)	Farmer	Snow Hill.

Democrats, 65; Republicans, 26. Democratic majority on joint ballot, 43.

UNITED STATES SENATORS FROM MARYLAND.

George L. Wellington.....	Allegany county.....	1903
Louis E. McComas.....	Washington county.....	1905

UNITED STATES CONGRESSMEN FROM MARYLAND.

John Walter Smith.....	1st District.....	Worcester county..	1901
William B. Baker	2d District	Harford county	1901
Frank C. Wachter.....	3d District	Baltimore city.....	1901
James W. Denny.....	4th District.....	Baltimore city.....	1901
Sydney E. Mudd.....	5th District.....	Charles county...	1901
Geo. A. Pearre.....	6th District.....	Allegany county.....	1901

CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION AND DISTRICTS.

Maryland is entitled to six representatives in the Congress of the United States, one for each of the Districts.

The boundaries of the Districts are as follows:

The First Congressional District is composed of Worcester county, Somerset county, Wicomico county, Dorchester county, Talbot county, Queen Anne's county, Caroline county, and Kent county.

The Second Congressional District is composed of the twelfth, sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth wards of Baltimore city, of Cecil county, Harford county, Carroll county, and the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, fourteenth and fifteenth election districts of Baltimore county.

The Third Congressional District is composed of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth wards of Baltimore city.

The Fourth Congressional District is composed of the tenth, eleventh, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-first, and twenty-second wards of Baltimore city.

The Fifth Congressional District is composed of St. Mary's county, Charles county, Calvert county, Prince George's county, Anne Arundel county, including the city of Annapolis, Howard county, the first and thirteenth election districts, of Baltimore county, and the twentieth-third and twenty-fourth wards of Baltimore city.

The Sixth Congressional District is composed of Allegany county, Garrett county, Washington county, Frederick County, and Montgomery county.

Act of 1898, chapter 388.

STATE PRINTERS.

King Brothers.....123 East Baltimore street.

Biographical Sketches of State Officers.

Governor of Maryland: LLOYD LOWNDES, (Republican,) of Cumberland, Allegany county.

Lloyd Lowndes was born in Clarksburg, W. Va., February 21, 1845. His father and grandfather were prominent men of Maryland, and the Lowndes family has been identified with the interests of Western Maryland almost from its settlement. Mr. Lowndes was educated in the academy at Clarksburg, in Washington College, Washington, Pennsylvania, and in Allegany College, Meadville, Pennsylvania, having graduated from the last-named institution in 1865. He studied law in Philadelphia, and, in 1867, graduated from the law school of the University of Pennsylvania. He settled in Cumberland, and soon acquired a large and lucrative practice. He was elected to Congress in 1872. When he entered the Forty-third Congress, he was but twenty-eight years of age, and was the youngest member of the House. He was a member of the national convention that nominated James A. Garfield for the Presidency, and was one of the National World's Fair Commissioners for Maryland. Mr. Lowndes was nominated for Governor by the Republican Convention, in Cambridge, on August 15, 1895, and was elected in November following. The family of the Governor includes five sons and a daughter. As Executive of the State, Governor Lowndes has been attentive to the very closest details of his office, making a capable and dignified chief magistrate of the Commonwealth.

Governor Elect: JOHN WALTER SMITH, (Democrat,) of Woreester county.

John Walter Smith was born in Snow Hill, on the 5th of February, 1845. He was sent to school at Union Academy in Snow Hill, where he pursued the English and classical course of that institution. He left school at the age of

eighteen to accept a position as clerk in the large mercantile house of George H. Richardson & Brother, of Snow Hill, and was taken in as a partner in the firm while still quite a young man. This firm, now known as Richardson, Smith, Moore & Co., after Mr. Smith became a member of it, engaged largely in the lumber business, both in his county and in Virginia. In 1889 Mr. Smith was elected State Senator for Worcester County. He was elected President of the Senate in 1894. He was re-elected to the State Senate in 1893 and again in 1897. During the session of 1896, Senator Smith introduced and secured the passage of the free school bill.

Secretary of State : GEORGE E. LOWEREE, (Republican,) of Prince George's county.

George E. Loweree, born in New York, removed to Maryland in 1868. Was admitted to the bar and has practiced law in Prince George's county and Baltimore city. Private secretary to Governor Lowndes; appointed Assistant Secretary of State, and upon the resignation of Secretary Dallam was appointed Secretary of State.

Comptroller : PHILLIPS LEE GOLDSBOROUGH, (Republican,) of Cambridge, Dorchester county.

Mr. Goldsborough was born in Princess Anne, Somerset county, Maryland, in 1865. He is a son of Paymaster Goldsborough, U. S. N. He was educated in the public schools of Dorchester county and at the Episcopal High School of Alexandria, Virginia, and was admitted to the bar in Cambridge. Before taking up the practice of his profession he spent two years with his father at the Navy Pay Office, in San Francisco. In 1891 he was elected State's Attorney for Dorchester county, and was re-elected in 1895. He was elected Comptroller of the State Treasury in 1896. He is proprietor of the *Dorchester Standard*.

Comptroller Elect : DR. J. W. HERING, (Democrat,) of Westminster, Carroll County.

Dr. J. W. Hering is a resident of Westminster, and has been prominent for some years in the politics and public life of Carroll county. As a member of the State Senate

he made a favorable impression by his faithful performance of his duty and impartial rulings upon matters that came before him as the chairman of a number of important committees. He is a bank cashier and a keen and successful business man, and was until recently president of the Maryland Bankers' Association, delivering the annual address before that association at its meeting in Ocean City last summer. He is the only layman who has been president of the General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church of the United States.

State Treasurer: THOMAS J. SHRYOCK, (Republican,) of Baltimore city.

Thomas Shryock was born in Baltimore in 1851. His parents came from Virginia. Mr. Shryock was educated in the public schools and the Light Street Institute. At the age of sixteen he entered the lumber business with a brother, and at the age of twenty-one he became sole proprietor of the business. He is at present extensively engaged in the lumber business in Baltimore City and in Washington, D. C. Mr. Shryock is a distinguished Free Mason, and has for some years past been Grand Master of Masons of Maryland. He was elected State Treasurer by the Legislature in 1896, and was re-elected in 1898.

Attorney-General: GEORGE R. GAITHER, JR., (Republican,) of Baltimore city.

Mr. Gaither was born in Howard county, Maryland, on February 28, 1858. He began his education in the private schools of Baltimore, and then entered Princeton, graduating in 1878, with the degree of B. A. He subsequently received the degree of M. A. from his Alma Mater. He studied law in the University of Maryland and graduated in 1880, and was admitted to the bar of Baltimore immediately afterward. Since then he has been in the active practice of his profession. He was a member of the New Charter Commission that framed the charter of Baltimore that was enacted by the Legislature of 1898, and was, in November, 1897, appointed by Mayor Malster as one of the Commissioners on the part of Maryland to the Conference for Promoting Uniformity of Legislation amongst the several States. Mr. Gaither was appointed

March 25, 1899, to fill the unexpired term of Hon. Harry M. Clabaugh, who had resigned to accept a Federal Judgeship. Mr. Gaither is a most accomplished lawyer and graceful speaker.

Attorney-General Elect: ISIDOR RAYNER, (Democrat,) of Baltimore city.

Mr. Isidor Rayner was born in Baltimore 49 years ago. He graduated from the University of Virginia in 1870 and then studied law. Soon after his admission to the bar he attracted public attention by his ability as an advocate, and in 1878 he was elected to the Maryland House of Delegates. In 1886 he was elected to the State Senate. In that body his course was so brilliant that in 1888 he was nominated for and elected to Congress from the Fourth district. His record there was a splendid one, and he was returned in 1890 and 1892. He was, while in Congress, a member of important Committees on Foreign Relations and on Coinage and Currency. Mr. Rayner is, perhaps, best known to the general masses of the people by his powers of oratory. He is one of the most fluent, graceful and convincing speakers of the State, and he is always listened to with attention whether on the stump or at the bar.

Judge Court of Appeals from Baltimore City: SAMUEL D. SCHMUCKER, (Republican.)

Judge Samuel D. Schmucker was born at Gettysburg, Pa., February 26, 1844. He is a son of the late Rev. Dr. S. S. Schmucker, a native of Maryland, of German descent, one of the most prominent Lutheran divines of his day and president of the Theological Seminary of the General Synod of the Lutheran Church for more than 40 years. Judge Schmucker was graduated from Pennsylvania College, class of '63, and from the law school of the University of New York city, class of '65. He located in Baltimore and entered into practice in 1866.

Judge Schmucker was for some time president of the Bar Association of Baltimore city. He served as a member of the commission which prepared the New Charter for Baltimore city, is a member of the Courthouse Commission and served on the committee appointed to draft the Negotiable Instrument law, which was adopted at the last session

of the Legislature. He was appointed to the Court of Appeals Bench about a year ago by Governor Lowndes to succeed Judge William Sheppard Bryan, retired. Judge Sehmueker married Miss Helen J. Bridges, daughter of the late John C. Bridges, in November, 1869. Mrs. Sehmueker is a member of the Jail Board. Their home is at 1712 Park avenue. He was elected to the Bench of the Court of Appeals in 1899.

Clerk of the Court of Appeals : ALLAN RUTHERFORD, (Republican,) of Montgomery county.

General Rutherford was born in New York State in 1840. He was educated in the public schools. He enlisted in the United States Army in 1861 as a volunteer, and was successively promoted to Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel in the Ninth New York Regiment. He was appointed Lieutenant and became Captain in the regular army of the United States, resigning May 1, 1870. General Rutherford was breveted Colonel and Brigadier-General while in the regular army for meritorious conduct on the field. He was named for the office of Clerk of the Court of Appeals by the Republican State Convention in Baltimore City, in 1897, and was elected the following November.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

—OF—

Members of the Senate of 1900.

Alleghany County—DAVID E. DICK, Republican.

David E. Dick was born in Lonaconing, Maryland, July 10, 1869. In 1890 he entered a business college in Philadelphia, from which he graduated in 1891, and returned to his employment in the mines. He subsequently engaged in merchandising in Lonaconing. In 1895 he was elected a member of the House of Delegates from the Alleghany county, and in 1897 he was elected State Senator from that county. Mr. Dick is noted for his capability as a speaker, and one day, suddenly, woke up the House of 1896 by displaying an oratorical ability that his fellow-members had not suspected.

Anne Arundel County—ELIJAH WILLIAMS, Democrat.

Dr. Williams was born in Anne Arundel county, and is 50 years old. His father was James E. Williams. He was educated in the public schools of Anne Arundel county, at Cumberland Valley Institute, Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania, and at West River Classical Institute, Owensville, Anne Arundel county. In 1869, he was graduated in medicine from the University of Maryland, and has actively engaged in his profession ever since. Dr. Williams is, and has been for a long time, a member of the Democratic State Central Committee of Anne Arundel county. He was County Treasurer from 1894 to 1898. He has a first-class farm and often entertains his friends in his hospitable home and gives them an Anne Arundel "coon hunt."

Baltimore City, (First District)—JACOB M. MOSES, Democrat.

Jacob M. Moses was born in Baltimore, and educated at the public schools. He entered the John Hopkins Univer-

sity in 1890, and graduated from that institution with high honors in 1893, being awarded a university scholarship, which he, however, declined and entered the law department of the University of Maryland. He graduated in 1895, and was awarded the prize of \$100 for the best thesis, his subject being the "Law Applicable to Strikers."

He was a candidate for the First Branch City Council from the Third Ward in the municipal election last spring, but was defeated. He is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society of the Johns Hopkins University, one of the Board of Governors and counsel of the Old Town Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, one of the directors and the general counsel of the Central Business Men's Association, an active member of the Reform League and a member of the Maryland Historical Society.

Baltimore City, (Second District)—LEWIS PUTZEL, Republican.

Lewis Putzel was born in Baltimore, in 1866. He graduated with honor from Baltimore City College in 1885, and stood second in his class at the law school of the University of Maryland, graduating in 1888. In 1895 Mr. Putzel was elected a member of the House of Delegates. In 1896 he was appointed by Mayor Hooper City Attorney, by virtue of which appointment he became a member of the New Charter Commission. He was elected to the State Senate in 1897. He at once took a leading position in that body, being the author of many important measures.

Baltimore City, (Third District)—OLIN BRYAN, Democrat.

Olin Bryan was born June 22, 1863, in Queen Anne's county, and educated in the public schools, under a private tutor and at Dover Academy. He graduated from the law department of the University of Maryland in 1887, beginning the practice of law in Centreville the following fall and remained until May, 1896.

In December, 1887, he was appointed clerk to the County Commissioner of Queen Anne's, which position he held for four years. He was elected from Queen Anne's county to the House of Delegates in November, 1891, and as a member of the House served on several important committees, among others that of judiciary. In 1895 he was

appointed auditor for the Circuit Court for Queen Anne's county, which position he held until his removal to Baltimore.

He is a member of several fraternal organizations, including Masonry, Knights of Pythias, American Legion of Honor and Improved Order of Heptasophs. He is now general counsel for the latter organization, having entire charge of all its legal business throughout the United States. He is a member of the board of trustees of the Grand Lodge K. of P. For four years he was one of the owners and editors of the Centreville Observer.

Baltimore County—JOHN HUBNER, Democrat.

Mr. Hubner is a resident of Catonsville. He is a large real estate owner, is president of the Old Line Real Estate Company, and is also prominently connected with the Maryland Real Estate Company, which owns the Algburth property, formerly belonging to the late John E. Owens. Mr. Hubner was Speaker of the House of Delegates of 1890. He also served one term as State Senator, and is familiar with legislative details. During his service at Annapolis he filled positions on many important committees and exerted a decided influence in shaping good legislation.

Calvert County—CHARLES L. MARSH, Republican.

Senator Marsh is forty-five years of age. He is a native of New York State, but has spent the greater part of his life in Calvert. Mr. Marsh is the inventor and manufacturer of the deep water oyster tongs, that are now in general use in the waters of Maryland and Virginia. During the years 1896 and 1897 he was a member of the county school board. He was elected to the State Senate in 1897 to fill a vacancy, and re-elected in 1899.

Caroline County—ROBERT M. MESSICK, Republican.

Mr. Messick was born in Delaware in 1842. On the death of his parents, at the age of twelve years, he moved to Caroline county, Maryland. He was postmaster at Williston under Lincoln's first administration. He is at present engaged in the canning business near Bethlehem. He was elected to the State Senate in 1897.

Carroll County—JOHNZIE E. BEASMAN, Democrat.

Mr. Beasman was born near Sykesville, and is 47 years old. He is the son of Capt. Joshua Beasman. His early education was received in the public schools of Carroll county. Subsequently he entered the Maryland Agricultural College, where he graduated. From his graduation up to the present time he has been engaged in farming and dairying at Sykesville. He has been actively identified with his party affairs all his life. He was elected three times to the House of Delegates, namely, in 1884, 1886 and 1894. As a member of the General Assembly, he served on many important committees, including that of the Ways and Means. He was a member of the State Live Stock Board for four years.

Cecil County—AUSTIN L. CROTHERS, Democrat.

Mr. Crothers was born near Conowingo, Cecil county, in 1860. He was educated in the public schools and at West Nottingham Academy. He taught school for a time in Cecil county and subsequently entered the law department of the University of Maryland, whence he graduated in 1890. He served one term as State's Attorney for Cecil county. In 1897 he was elected to the State Senate.

In the session of 1898, Mr. Crothers was the author of the bill to suppress the Agricultural Fair's race-course evils of Cecil County, and was the proposer of the bi-partisan police bill for Baltimore, whose consideration resulted in an all-night session of the Senate. The measure failed in the House.

Charles County—GEORGE T. C. GRAY, Republican.

Mr. Gray was born in Charles county in 1855. He was educated at the public schools and afterwards engaged in farming and merchandising. Mr. Gray was a member of the Board of County Commissioners in 1895, and was chosen president of the Board. In 1897 Mr. Gray was elected to the State Senate.

Dorchester County—WILLIAM F. APPLGARTH, Democrat.

William F. Applegarth is a son of the late John E. Applegarth. He was born near Golden Hill, and is about

fifty-six years of age. Mr. Applegarth was educated at St. John's College. He taught school in the county for about fifteen years. He has been engaged in the mercantile business for a long period. He was elected to the House of Delegates of 1894. He is a director in the Dorchester National Bank. He was elected to the State Senate in 1897.

Senator Applegarth is one of the workers of the Senate, and has taken a high standard of legislative excellence for his model.

Frederick County—JACOB ROHRBACK, Democrat.

Mr. Rohrback was born August 23, 1863, at Frederick City, his father being Martin N. Rohrback. He was educated at the public schools and at Frederick College, of Frederick; entered Mount Saint Mary's College, near Emmitsburg, in 1877, and graduated in 1882. He read law with William P. Maulsby, of Frederick, and entered the University of Maryland School of Law, at Baltimore, in 1884, from which he graduated in May, 1885, since which time he has engaged in the practice of his profession in Frederick. In 1887 he was elected on the Democratic ticket as a member of the House of Delegates from Frederick county, receiving a majority of 213 votes. In the session of the Legislature of 1888, he was a member of the Judiciary and other important committees.

Garrett County—ROBERT A. RAVENSCROFT, Republican.

Dr. Robert A. Ravenscroft was born in Allegany county. His education was begun in the public schools of Allegany and continued in the Academy of Cumberland, Maryland, and the Shenandoah Normal College of Virginia. He taught in the public schools. In 1887 he took a year's course in the Medical College of Louisville, Kentucky, and in the fall of 1888, entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, graduating in 1889. He came to Garrett county, and located in Accident, and began the practice of his profession. In 1893 he was nominated by the Republicans for State Senator, and elected. He was re-elected to the State Senate in 1897.

His service in the Senate has been active and intelligent, and displayed a broad-minded policy in dealing with all the affairs of State.

Harford County—STEVENSON A. WILLIAMS, Republican.

Stevenson A. Williams was born in 1851 at the Brooklyn Navy Yard during the residence of his father, Dr. Louis J. Williams, as United States Medical Director. He matriculated at Princeton, and from that institution graduated in 1870, receiving from it the degrees of A. B. and A. M. In 1872 he entered the law department of the University of Maryland from which he graduated in 1873. Returning to Belair he began to practice law. He was one of the organizers of the Harford National Bank, of which he is now president. He is a leading member of the Harford bar. In the election of 1897, he was the only successful candidate on the republican ticket in Harford.

Howard County—WILLIAM B. PETER, Democrat.

Mr. Peter was born in Jefferson county, Va., in 1847. He was taken, as a child, by his father, the late Major George Washington Peter, to Howard county. He served in the State Senate during the sessions of 1888 and 1890, and in the latter session was president *pro tem*. He was recognized as one of the best parliamentarians in the Senate. He had long previous clerical service in the Legislature. At home, among his neighbors, he has always had friends warmly attached to him, and, although known as a "regular" in politics, he has many admirers among independent voters.

Kent County—JAS. H. BAKER Republican.

Mr. Baker is an extensive farmer, fruit grower and breeder of fine stock. He was born on the old Baker homestead, near Pomona, Kent county, December 5, 1839. He completed his education at Washington College, Chestertown, and is considered one of Kent's model farmers. In 1887, he was the nominee for the House of Delegates and enjoyed the distinction of being the first Republican ever elected in Kent county to that position. In 1895, he was again chosen as one of the representatives of his county in the State Legislature. The Baker family are descendants of early settlers in Kent county, and Baker-ville (now Pomona) was named in their honor.

Montgomery County—WILLIAM VIERS BONIC, Democrat.

William Viers Bonic is a native of Montgomery county, having been born near Rockville, in July, 1846, and is the

only son of the late Judge William Viers Bouic. He was educated at the Rockville Academy and Columbian University, Washington, from which latter institution he graduated in 1867. He was admitted to the bar in 1870. In 1892 Mr. Bouic was a presidential elector, and was Mayor of Rockville for several terms. He was elected to the State Senate in 1897.

Prince George's County—WILLIAM B. CLAGETT, Democrat.

William B. Clagett is a native of Prince George's. He is about forty-five old, and is a son of the late Charles Clagett. In 1894, Mr. Clagett came within one vote of the Democratic nomination for Congress from the fifth district. During the administration of Governor Brown, he was one of the State Tobacco Inspectors. He was elected to the State Senate in 1897.

Queen Anne's County—JAMES E. KIRWIN, Democrat.

Mr. Kirwin was born in Baltimore city, June 9, 1848. His father was Capt. Lemuel Kirwin, of Dorchester county. At the age of 16, he took command of the schooner William Barnes and continued as master of different Chesapeake bay schooners for a number of years. For two years he was department commander of the oyster navy, and was one of the most active men in the service. While still commander of a bay vessel, he engaged in mercantile business in Stevensville, Kent Island, and made himself one of the most successful business men in the county. He is a large real estate owner on Kent Island, and is a director in the Centreville National Bank. He is connected with Arcanna Lodge of Masons, in Baltimore, and is also a member of the Improved Order of Heptasophs and Knights of Pythias on Kent Island.

St. Mary's County—WASHINGTON WILKINSON, Republican.

Washington Wilkinson is now filling his third term as Senator for St. Mary's county. His education was obtained in primary schools of the county. When the Governor's "Green Bag" came down, in 1898, Senator Wilkinson's name was found in it for State Fire Marshal. He was promptly confirmed by his fellow Senators. After he was confirmed, it was discovered that the law that created the office, had been passed in 1894, whilst Mr. Wilkinson was

Senator. This rendered him ineligible. He was last elected to the State Senate in 1897. Mr. Wilkinson is an attentive member to the business of the session, and believes in a broad system of advanced State government.

Somerset County—LEMUEL E. P. DENNIS, Republican.

Mr. Dennis was born in Somerset county. He is a successful merchant of Crisfield. He served a term as collector of the port of Crisfield. His high character brought him a large vote in his native county.

Talbot County—H. CLAY DODSON, Republican.

H. Clay Dodson was a member of the House of Delegates in 1888 and also in 1896. He is slightly over fifty years of age, was born and raised in St. Michael's, and is a prominent drug merchant there. He was elected to the State Senate in 1897.

Washington County—R. ABNER BETTS, Democrat.

Mr. Betts was born January 8, 1852, and raised in Chewsville, Washington county, being the son of the late Luther D. Betts. At the age of 12 years he became clerk in the store of Mr. A. B. Barnhart, at State Line, Pa. After a year and a half in his service, he returned home and entered his father's store, clerking in the summer and going to school in the winter. At the age of 20 years he purchased a half interest in the business, and the firm continued for eight years as L. D. Betts & Son. He then engaged in the grain and fertilizer business and branched out for himself. In 1889 Mr. Betts was elected a County Commissioner, being the only democrat elected on the ticket that year. In 1891 he was elected a director of the Western Maryland Railroad, serving four years, and is now a director in the Baltimore and Cumberland Valley Branch. In 1895 he again received the nomination for County Commissioner and was defeated, with the balance of the ticket, by a small majority. In 1897 he was elected a member of the Maryland Legislature. For a time he operated grain elevators for the Western Maryland Railroad at Fairfield, Southampton and Shippensburg, Pa. He is a member of the Masonic order.

Wicomico County—MARION VERNON BREWINGTON, Democrat.

Mr. Brewington was born in Salisbury, December 26, 1866. His great-grandfather, William Brewington, had the honor of being with Washington at Valley Forge. Mr. Brewington was educated at the public schools at Salisbury, and entered the printing business when he was 17 years old. Starting at the "hell-box," he has passed through all the various scenes connected with an up-to-date country newspaper office, and is today editor of one of the best known papers in the State "The Wicomico News." Mr. Brewington has had a wide newspaper experience, having for years been connected with the Baltimore Sun in the capacity of reporter, and, also, the New York World. He is National Committeeman of the National Editorial Association. He is a Mason of high standing and director of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank at Salisbury, also director and secretary of the Peninsula General Hospital. He has never before held public office.

Worcester County—JOHN P. MOORE, Democrat.

Mr. Moore is a resident of Snow Hill and a member of the firm of Smith, Moore & Co. He is 42 years of age and has never held a county or State office. He is the Mayor of Snow Hill, having been three successive times elected to that position. He was educated at the Snow Hill Academy, and Delaware College, Newark, Del. He is an excellent business man and one of the best read men in Worcester county. He has a splendid library. He has a beautiful home in Snow Hill and is one of the wealthiest men of Worcester. He has been the chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee for several years.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES
—OF—
MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF DELGATES,
JANUARY SESSION, 1900.

ALLEGANY COUNTY—*Five Members.*

J. H. CRITCHFIELD, Republican.

J. H. Critchfield, Republican, was born July 2, 1841, in Somerset county, Pennsylvania. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Forty-second Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and participated in every battle fought from Fredericksburg to Cold Harbor, where he was captured and taken to Andersonville, Ga. In 1860 commenced teaching school, following that profession until 1881. He has been engaged in merchandising since that time.

WILLIAM CLOSE—Republican.

William Close, Republican, is a miner, residing at Gilmore. He was born in Allegany county in 1860 at Miller Mine, near Midland. He attended the public schools until he was 14 years old. Then he entered the mines, working with his father in the various mines about Midland and Ocean. In 1885 he entered the employ of the George's Creek Coal and Iron Company as a driver, and, after following that occupation for three years, he engaged in digging coal for the same company, and is now working in their mines.

JOSEPH RADCLIFFE—Republican.

Joseph Radcliffe, Republican, was born at Vale Summit, May 13, 1866. He has been working in the coal mines since he was 16 years old. He has never held public office.

E. EARL GRAEFF—Republican.

E. Earl Graeff, Republican, is a native of Pennsylvania. He moved to Cumberland in January, 1891, and soon

became prominently identified in Republican politics. He was first employed as a bookbinder, and is now foreman of the establishment. He received his education in the common schools and night schools.

ALBERT L. FRENZEL—Republican.

Albert L. Frenzel, Republican, was born at Barton, August 8, 1868. He is a son of August Frenzel, mine laborer and Union veteran. He was educated in the public schools and entered the mines when 13 years of age, but relinquished coal digging three ago and has since devoted his time to study and to the duties of the office of Tax Collector for the Fourth district of Allegany county, to which he was appointed by the County Commissioners two years ago. He can speak German and transact business in that language.

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY—*Four Members.*

BYRON PHELPS, Republican.

Byron Phelps, Republican, is a farmer. He stands well in his neighborhood as a man of high character. He is about middle age.

JAMES D. FELDMEYER, Republican.

James D. Feldmeyer, Republican, is 32 years of age, the son of Gottlieb Feldmeyer, ex-Alderman of the city of Annapolis. He was born in Annapolis and educated at St. John's College, after which he engaged in the drug business, and is a member of the firm of Feldmeyer Bros., pharmacists. He was the Republican nominee for Alderman in the third ward of Annapolis, in July, 1899, when his name and the names of the others on the Republican ticket were ruled off the official ballot on account of tardiness in filing the nomination certificates.

MILTON DITTY, Republican.

Mr. Milton Ditty, Republican, is a farmer. He is the son of Thomas H. Ditty, always an active Republican. Milton Ditty was a candidate for the Legislature two years ago. He belongs to a family that has always upheld Republican principles in the first district of Anne Arundel.

J. FRANK KREMS, Republican.

J. Frank Krems, Republican, is a truck farmer in Anne Arundel county, and has served two terms in the House of Delegates. He was the only Republican elected in 1898 in Anne Arundel to the House. He was State wharfinger from 1896 to 1898. He is a Knight Templar and prominent Mason.

BALTIMORE CITY—(1st Legislative District.)

Six Members.

HAROLD B. SCRINGER, Democrat.

Harold Bruce Scringer was born in Baltimore in 1862 and was educated in the public schools. He is a publisher and dealer in law books. Several important works written by members of the Baltimore Bar have been published by him. He studied law and, in 1894, was graduated from the Law School of the University of Maryland.

CHRISTOPHER J. DUNN, Democrat.

Christopher J. Dunn, 331 St. Paul street, son of Richard Dunn, was born near Dublin, Ireland, in 1847, where he received his education. He came to Baltimore in 1864 and learned the trunk business. In 1876 he started a trunk store of his own on Calvert street. Since then his business has developed, and he owns establishments at 321 Calvert street, 23 West Baltimore street and 326 West Lexington street.

FRANK J. GATELY, Democrat.

Frank J. Gately is a lawyer aged 25 years. He was educated at Calvert Hall and Loyola College, obtained the degree of LL. B. at the University of Maryland in 1897, and took a special course of one year in history, constitutional law and political economy at Johns Hopkins University. Mr. Gately is the son of Dr. M. J. Gately.

AUGUST C. MENKE, Democrat.

August C. Menke is in the confectionery business at 2801 Fait avenue, where he resides. He is 34 years old. He was born in Baltimore. Mr. Menke is a member of the Phoenix Democratic Club of the Sixth Ward and of the East End Improvement Association, and has always taken a great deal of interest in matters affecting the welfare of his community.

GEORGE L. BROWN, Democrat.

George L. Brown, 1510 East Baltimore street, a coal dealer, was born in 1854 in Baltimore, where he was educated in the public schools. His father is William L. Brown. At the age of 18 years George L. Brown engaged in the carpenting business, and later became a successful coal dealer.

FORREST BRAMBLE, Democrat.

Forrest Bramble, 939 North Broadway, was born in Harford county in 1869. He was educated in the public schools and came to Baltimore in 1889. He was employed in a clerical position in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad office at the Mount Clare shops for a number of years. He graduated in 1896 at the Baltimore University of Law and was admitted to the bar. Mr. Bramble is the junior member of the firm of Towers and Bramble, 32 and 33 Manufacturers' Record Building.

BALTIMORE CITY—(2d Legislative District.)*Six Members.*

JOHN L. SANFORD, Democrat.

John L. Sanford was born in Baltimore, June 9, 1872. He is a son of N. Knight Sanford, a prominent merchant. Mr. Sanford attended private schools and then entered the City College, from which he was graduated in 1893. For a year afterwards he was a teacher in the College and at the same time studied law at the University of Maryland. In 1897 he was a candidate for the Legislature, and in an exceptionally large primary vote lost by only four. Mr. Sanford is a lawyer.

A. LEO KNOTT, Democrat.

A. Leo. Knott is a lawyer. He has been State's Attorney of Baltimore city; was a member of the Legislature of 1866 and 1867, and was assistant to the Postmaster-General under Cleveland's first administration

MARTIN LEHMAYER, Democrat.

Martin Lehmayr was born in Baltimore city in 1861. Educated in the public schools of Baltimore city. He graduated in 1882 from the law department of the Uni-

versity of Maryland at the head of his class, and received the scholarship prize awarded by the university, and since then has made a specialty of commercial law. Mr. Lehmayr has done some literary work for the newspapers, and is the author of a monograph entitled "Juries in Criminal Cases," published in 1886.

FERDINAND C. LATROBE, Democrat.

Ex-Mayor Ferdinand C. Latrobe is the son of the late John H. B. Latrobe. He was born in Baltimore in 1833, and was educated in St. James' College, Washington county. After being admitted to the bar, he became assistant counsel of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in 1858. In 1867 Mr. Latrobe was elected to the House of Delegates and became chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. He was the author of the law which reorganized and rehabilitated the militia of the State. Being re-elected to the succeeding Legislature, he was made Speaker of the House of Delegates. In 1872, Mr. Latrobe was defeated for the Democratic nomination for Mayor by Joshua Vansant. Successful in the contest in 1875, he served his first term as Mayor. Upon Mayor Kane's death in 1878, Mr. Latrobe was elected to fill the unexpired term, having been defeated the previous year in the nominating contest. He was renominated and re-elected in 1879, and withdrew from the contest for the nomination in 1881, when William Pinkney Whyte was the successful candidate. At the expiration of Mr. Whyte's term, Mr. Latrobe was again the candidate, and defeated J. Monroe Heiskell, the Fusion candidate, by a majority of 3,470. He was succeeded in 1865 by James Hodges, but came to the front again in 1887, and was elected over David L. Bartlett, Republican. He retired temporarily from the Mayorality in 1889. General Latrobe was again elected Mayor in November of 1891, and was re-elected in 1893. He was a member of the commission which prepared the new charter for Baltimore, and is a member of the courthouse commission.

FRANCIS P. CURTIS, Democrat.

Francis P. Curtis, from the Tenth ward, is a lawyer. He is 35 years old and lives at 420 East Biddle street. Mr. Curtis was born in Baltimore. While employed in the Record Office he studied law, and later graduated from the Baltimore University Law School.

WILLIAM DUNCAN—Democrat.

Mr. Duncan, elected to the Legislature from the Second district, was the youngest candidate on the ticket, being only 27 years of age. He is a lawyer, having studied in the office of James McColgan, and graduated from the Maryland University. He was a candidate for the Legislature in 1895 from the old Seventh ward and was defeated with the ticket. Six years ago he was a candidate for Clerk of the City Court on a citizens' ticket, which was defeated. At that time his opponent was Mr. Harry J. Schultz, the present occupant.

BALTIMORE CITY—(Third Legislative District.)

Six Members.

O. C. MARTENET, Democrat.

O. C. Martenet was born in Baltimore, October 25, 1857. He attended private schools in Washington and the Baltimore City College and later graduated from the Bryant, Stratton and Sadler Business College. He was connected with several publishing firms during the early years of his life and afterwards became associated with Samuel T. Walker in the real estate business. At the retirement of Mr. Walker, Mr. Martenet continued the business under the firm name of O. C. Martenet.

CHARLES E. SIEGMUND, Democrat.

Charles E. Siegmund, from the Nineteenth ward, is a lawyer by profession. Mr. Siegmund was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1869, and moved to Baltimore when he was a boy. He was educated at the City College and the Maryland University School of Law, graduating from the latter institution in 1895. He is a Heptasoph and a Mason.

WILLIAM L. COVER, Democrat.

William Lincoln Cover, of the Twentieth ward, is a photographer. Mr. Cover was born January 5, 1844, in Frederick county, Md., and was brought up and educated there, attending the public schools and Emmitsburg Academy. He came to Baltimore about 28 years ago and for the past 25 years has been in business at his present place. He is a member and past master of Arcana Lodge

of Masons, past chancellor of Mystic Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and past regent of Peabody Council, Royal Arcanum. For several years Mr. Cover was one of the board of directors of the southwestern district for the Charity Organization Society.

ADONIRAM J. ROBINSON, Democrat.

Adoniram J. Robinson, of the Twenty-first ward, is a member of the Baltimore Bar. Mr. Robinson attended the public schools and graduated from the City College in 1879. He then entered the Johns Hopkins University, graduating from that institution in 1881. He was elected an instructor in the Baltimore City College in 1882 and served in that position five years. In the meantime he studied law and graduated from the University of Maryland School of Law in 1885 and was admitted to the bar.

JOHN REAL, Democrat.

Mr. Real is a barrel manufacturer, residing at 1153 Ridgely street. He was born in Baltimore in 1865, and was brought up and educated here. He has been active in ward politics ever since reaching his majority, and two years ago was president of the Democratic organization of the twenty-second ward. He is a member of the Southwest Baltimore Business Men's Association and of the Heptasophs.

WILLIAM A. JOHNSON, Democrat.

William A. Johnson is the son of Thomas Johnson. He was born in 1863 at Centreville, Queen Anne's county, and came to Baltimore at the age of 12 years. He is employed as a nickelplater by the Viaduct Manufacturing Company, at Relay.

BALTIMORE COUNTY—*Six Members.*

E. W. S. CHOATE, Democrat.

E. W. S. Choate has already served two terms in the House of Delegates. He was a member of the last House. He is a representative farmer, residing at Randallstown, and has made a careful and capable member of the Legislature.

REDMOND C. STEWART, Democrat.

Mr. Stewart is a member of the bar, residing in Green Spring Valley. He is a son of Mr. C. Morton Stewart, and is a gentleman of ability and influence. Mr. Stewart is a forcible speaker. He is a graduate of the Johns Hopkins University, and of the Law School of the University of Maryland. He is a member of Troop A, of cavalry.

GEORGE W. TRUITT, Democrat.

Dr. Trutt is a druggist at Roland Park. He has served twice as a member of the House of Delegates from Wicomico county. Later he was clerk in the State Insurance Commissioner's office.

HENRY P. MANN, Democrat.

Mr. Mann resides at Orangeville, and has been engaged in the coal business.

JOSEPH SANDMAN, Democrat.

Mr. Sandman was a member of the last House of Delegates. He resides at St. Denis and is a successful business man. He was a faithful and efficient member of the last Legislature.

JOSEPH JEFFERS, Democrat.

Mr. Jeffers is a foreman of track hands on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

CALVERT COUNTY—*Two Members.*

OLIVER D. SIMMONS, Republican.

Mr. Simmons was born in Calvert county June 11, 1869. Since his majority he has followed the occupation of farmer, and is at the present time a student at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Baltimore. He was educated in the public schools of the county. He was originally a Democrat, but for the past six years has affiliated with the Republican party.

SAMUEL L. GIBSON, Republican.

Mr. Gibson is a farmer of the Third district of Calvert county, and is 62 years of age. Twenty years ago he was a Judge of the Orphans' Court, having been elected by the Democrats for a term of four years. He has been a member of the Republican party the past ten years.

CAROLINE COUNTY—*Two Members.*

JAMES FRANK LEDNUM, Democrat.

Mr. Lednum was born in Denton, Md., and is 34 years of age. He was educated in the public schools of Caroline county, and at the age of 15 years entered the store of his uncle, the late William T. Hignutt, of Bethlehem, Md., as a clerk. His uncle died in 1885 and Mr. Lednum became the sole proprietor of the Bethlehem business, which he successfully conducted until 1890, when he removed to Preston and engaged in his present mercantile business. In addition to his large mercantile interests, he is a director in the People's National Bank of Denton, and secretary of the Preston Canning Company. He has held, the office of postmaster both at Bethlehem and Preston, and was at one time collector of taxes for the Fourth election district. He never held any other public office and this is the first time he was ever nominated for any office.

CALVIN SATTERFIELD, Democrat.

Mr. Satterfield was born in Caroline county, August 4, 1861, and grew to manhood there. He is a graduate of the law department of the University of Virginia, and was for two years in the law office of John P. Poe, of Baltimore. Leaving Mr. Poe's office he went to Austin, Texas, and became managing editor of the Daily Statesman. In 1887 he was appointed postoffice inspector for Texas, which he held until September, 1888, when he returned to Maryland. In 1891 he went to Virginia and became interested in railroad enterprises. There he remained until 1895, when he returned to his native county, where he has since resided. In 1886 he married Miss Susan P. Walker, daughter of Gen. R. Lindsay Walker, of Richmond, Va. Mr. Satterfield lives in Greensboro, and is engaged in the canning business.

CARROLL COUNTY—*Four Members.*

SAMUEL H. HOFFACKER, Democrat.

Mr. Hoffacker was born in Baltimore. His great-grandfather Hoffmann is credited with making the first sheet of paper in the United States, and his great-grandfather Michael Hoffacker served under Washington in the Revolutionary War and was with him at Valley Forge. Mr.

Hoffacker received his education at White Hall Academy, in Baltimore county. During the Civil War he was a member of the One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers. He is now engaged in farming at Alesia, near the Baltimore county line. He was elected to the House of Delegates in 1885, and has been a justice of the peace for twelve years.

ERNEST M. ANDERSON, Democrat.

Mr. Anderson is a merchant at Mount Airy, Carroll county. He is 48 years old and was born in Frederick county. Mr. Anderson received a public school education and early in life engaged in business pursuits. He was formerly a member of the County School Board and postmaster at Mount Airy.

MICHAEL E. WALSH, Democrat.

Mr. Walsh is one of the young attorneys of the Westminster bar. He was born near Hampstead, Carroll county, in March, 1865, and was educated in the public schools and at Franklin High School, at Reistertown. For five years he taught in the public schools of Carroll county. Entering the law office, as a student, under the late Judge Charles B. Roberts, he remained there six months, finishing his studies with the firm of Reifsneider & Fink. He was admitted to the bar in 1888. He was in the Legislature of 1890. He has been for a number of years one of the examiners in equity at the Carroll county bar.

MILTON M. NORRIS, Democrat.

Dr. Norris was born near Libertytown, Frederick county, September 13, 1856. He graduated from the Western Maryland College at Westminster, and later from Dickinson College, Pennsylvania. He entered the Maryland University of Medicine at Baltimore, graduating March 6, 1880. He settled at Union Bridge, and has been an active practicing physician for 19 years, retiring two years ago, since which time he has been looking after his agricultural interests. He was elected to the House of Delegates in 1897, serving on the Claims, Hygiene and Education committees. He is now local health officer at Union Bridge.

CECIL COUNTY—*Three Members.*

JOHN H. KIMBLE, Democrat.

Mr. Kimble is a native of Chester county, Pennsylvania, and was born near Nottingham. His father, Anson Kimble, is a farmer of Chester county. He was educated at the public schools of his county, and afterwards took a business course at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He removed to Cecil county about 1883 and settled on a farm near Port Deposit. Besides being interested in farming, he is teller in the Cecil National Bank at Port Deposit. He is a speaker of no mean address.

DR. FRANK H. MACKIE, Democrat.

Dr. Mackie is a son of J. Alfred Mackie, a farmer, near Fair Hill, Cecil County. He is 34 years of age and a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, class of 1889, since which time he has practised his profession as a veterinary surgeon in Cecil and the adjoining counties. For the past five years he has been chairman of the State Veterinary Examiners.

SAMUEL J. KEYS, Democrat.

Mr. Keys is one of Elkton's most successful business men. He is president of the Keys and Miller Lumber Company. He was born in August, 1847, in Dorchester county. He attended school at Vienna Academy, and after completing his education engaged in the produce business in Vienna. In 1892 he moved to Elkton, and since then has been engaged extensively in the lumber business. He is at present Mayor of Elkton and has also served in the capacity of Town Commissioner on several occasions. He is connected with all the leading fraternal organizations in Elkton.

CHARLES COUNTY—*Two Members.*

JAMES DEB. WALBACH, G., Republican.

Mr. Walbach, G., was born in Charles county and is 35 years of age. He was educated at Rock Hill College, and at one time taught school in Baltimore county. Afterward he engaged in Charles county in farming and merchandising near Hughesville, his old home. During this period he studied law and was admitted to the Charles county bar in

1889. From 1885 to 1893 he was a Democrat, but never a candidate of that party for office. In 1893 he became a Republican, and was elected on that ticket as a member of the House of Delegates, serving on some of its most important committees. He is at present one of the examiners of the Circuit Court for Charles county. He was the mover of the resolution to print the Maryland Manual of 1899 and 1900; and served on most of the important committees of the House of 1898. Mr. Walbach was married in 1892 to Miss Eleanor Walbach, of Baltimore. In religion Mr. Walbach is a Catholic.

SPEARMAN S. LANCASTER, Republican.

Mr. Lancaster resides at Roek Point. He is 40 years of age, and has been largely engaged in oyster enterprises, as well as agricultural pursuits. He was an active Democrat up to 1893. In 1894 he joined forces with the local Republican managers, and has since actively worked for the success of that organization. He was appointed commander of the oyster police boat Bessie Jones two years ago, and still holds that position.*

DORCHESTER COUNTY—*Three Members.*

BENJAMIN J. LINTHICUM, Democrat.

Mr. Linthicum resides at Church Creek, where he has extensive business interests. He was a member of the House of Delegates in 1898, and conducted himself with entire satisfaction to his party. He was largely instrumental in killing that provision of the assessment law which required an assessment of personal property every two years. He is thoroughly conservative and considers all questions before acting. He was a member of the Printing Committee of 1898.

FRANCIS P. CORKRAN, Democrat.

Mr. Corkran conducts a general merchandise business at Williamsburg and is a representative citizen. He has never held public office and has never been an aspirant for place. He has accumulated considerable property.

JOSEPH B. ANDREWS, Republican.

Mr. Andrews resides in Hurlock, a thriving town at the junction of the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic Rail-

road and the Seaford and Cambridge Railroad. He was the nominee of the Republican party for the House of Delegates in 1897, but was defeated. He is engaged extensively in the canning business, and is a man of substance and a progressive, enterprising citizen. He was elected in 1899 by two majority.

FREDERICK COUNTY—*Five Members.*

CHARLES C. WATERS, Democrat.

Mr. Waters is a lawyer and resides in Frederick. He was born near Lewistown, Frederick county, in 1868, and was educated in the public schools until 16 years of age, when he went to a military and naval college established at Oxford, Md. In 1887 his father, Dr. James K. Waters, was elected Register of Wills, and he was appointed to the chief deputyship. He studied law under John C. Motter, and was admitted to the bar in 1898. Mr. Waters was the Democratic nominee for Register of Wills in 1897, but was defeated with the rest of the ticket that year, though having the distinction of leading his ticket in the number of votes received.

SIMEON L. BAST, Democrat.

Mr. Bast is a citizen of Braddock, Frederick county. He is 51 years of age and has been a blacksmith and wheelwright for many years. He was educated in the public schools at Braddock.

SAMUEL R. BROWN, Democrat.

Mr. Brown was born at Annapolis in 1858. He was educated in private schools of Annapolis and in the Maryland Agricultural College. He moved to Frederick county in 1868, took charge of his father's farm in 1876, but later left there to work in a flouring mill at Monrovia, Md. For several years he was in the employ of the Baltimore and Ohio Express Company. He now farms near New Market.

D. PRINCETON BUCKEY, Democrat.

Mr. Buekey is a young member of the Frederick bar. He is a son of Daniel E. Buckey, of Frederick county, and was born September 5, 1875. He was educated at the Union Bridge High School and Western Maryland College. On March 1, 1897, he commenced the study of law in the

office of Frank L. Stower, of Frederick. In June, 1899, he passed the State bar examination, and in August was admitted to practice in the Court of Appeals.

MR. WILLIAM H. LAKIN, Democrat.

Mr. Lakin, was born January 12, 1830, at Jefferson, Frederick county. He is a farmer. He served 15 years as a Justice of the Peace; four years as a County Commissioner; six years as a County School Commissioner; was appointed by Gov. Frank Brown to represent Frederick county in the Tax Convention which assembled in Baltimore in 1893. He is one of the directors of the Central National Bank of Frederick, and also one of the directors of the Woman's College of that city, an institution which he was largely instrumental in locating in Frederick. He was educated at the Union School.

GARRETT COUNTY—*Two Members.*

PATRICK E. FINZEL, Republican.

Mr. Finzel lives near Frostburg. For some years he was the most successful teacher in the public schools of Garrett county. During the session of the Legislature in 1898, Mr. Finzel served as engrossing clerk in the Senate. He is engaged in merchandising and is postmaster at Finzel. He is thoroughly acquainted with all the details of legislative work.

MERRITT WILSON, Republican.

Mr. Wilson is a son of the late George W. Wilson. He is actively engaged in the lumber business at Wilson, on the West Virginia Central Railroad. He is the head of the Wilson Lumber Company, which is the second largest lumber manufacturing company in Garrett county.

HARFORD COUNTY—*Four Members.*

WILLIAM B. HOPKINS, Democrat.

Mr. Hopkins was born in Harford county. He was elected a member of the House of Delegates in 1889. During his term he served on the Committees on Corporations and Chesapeake Bay and Tributaries.

HOWARD PROCTOR, Democrat.

Mr. Proctor was born near Prospect, Harford county. His father, the late Edward Proctor, was a son of Thomas Proctor, who came to America from England early in the present century and was one of the pioneer slate operators in the country. He opened a quarry upon Slate Ridge, in Harford county. This quarry and the land adjoining have remained in the possession of the Proctor family through three generations. Howard Proctor was educated in the public schools of Harford county, and is now the superintendent and general manager of the Proctor Bros.' slate quarries.

JAMES W. FOSTER, Democrat.

Mr. Foster was born in Havre de Grace, where he now resides. He is the manager of the John H. DuBois lumber business.

NOBLE L. MITCHELL, Democrat.

Mr. Mitchell was born in 1854 on the Frederiek road near Gwynn's falls. His father was Isaac Mitchell. He moved to Harford county with his father when seven years of age. He studied law with the late Edwin H. Webster and graduated from the law department of the University of Maryland. He began the practice of law at Belair, but was shortly afterward elected as secretary, treasurer and examiner of the Board of School Commissioners for Harford county, in which capacity he served until 1887, when he was elected to the House of Delegates, and was re-elected in 1889. During his two terms he served as a member of the Committees on Ways and Means, Elections and Education.

HOWARD COUNTY—*Two Members.*

HUMPHREY DORSEY WOLFE, Democrat.

Mr. Wolfe has had experience in the Legislature. He was elected in 1891 and defeated in 1895. His nomination this year was unsought. He is a farmer, owning estates in Howard county, which he cultivates in model style. He is an effective speaker.

GROSVENOR HANSON, Democrat.

Mr. Hanson lives in the First District, near Elkridge, where he cultivates a large truck farm, and on ground where his ancestors, for many years, lived. In 1887 he was elected to the House of Delegates. Consequently, he has had experience in the House. He was School Commissioner of Howard county when elected again to the House of Delegates in 1897. He makes a capable member of that body.

KENT COUNTY—*Two Members.*

AZARIAH M. KENDALL, Republican.

Mr. Kendall was born at Rock Hall, March 4, 1854. He is a son of the late Rev. James Kendall. In 1861 the family removed from Rock Hill to Fairlee, where they have since resided. Mr. Kendall had the advantage of excellent public schools during his early life, afterward completing his education at the St. Paul's High School. He also took a comprehensive course in practical mechanics and became a contractor and builder, in which business he is still largely engaged. He has interested himself largely in educational matters and is a trustee of the Fairlee School. He is a member of Fairlee Conclave, Improved Order of Heptasophs, and is a member of the Junior Order United American Mechanics.

C. PRESTON NORRIS, Republican.

Mr. Norris is a successful farmer. His education was acquired at the public schools at his home, near Lynehe's. He is of old Quaker stock, and is one of the representative young farmers of the county. He is about 30 years of age, and was a Republican long before his majority.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY—*Three Members.*

JAMES E. DEETS, Democrat.

Dr. Deets is a resident of Clarksburg, where he has been practicing his profession since 1890, when he came to this county from Jarrettsville, Harford county. He was born at that place on December 13, 1856, and is a son of Samuel

Deets of that county. Dr. Deets was educated in the Jarrettsville schools, and afterward attended Bethel Academy. By teaching school, he paid his way for a course at the Western Maryland College. He afterward studied medicine with Dr. Jarrett, and in 1882 graduated from the University of Maryland with the degree of M. D. Dr. Deets has always been a Democrat, is a member of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland and president of the Boyd's Telephone Company of Montgomery county, which covers Montgomery, Carroll and a great part of Frederick counties.

OLIVER H. P. CLARK, Democrat.

Mr. Clark has more than once represented this county in the Maryland Legislature. He was chosen in 1872 and re-elected in 1874, and now for the third time has been elected. In 1870 he had his first experience in politics, being elected County Commissioner. Mr. Clark was born in September, 1832. His grandfather, Henry Clark, came to this country from England in 1750, and settled in the southeastern section of Montgomery county. Mr. Clark is engaged in stock raising and farming.

JOSHUA J. HUTTON, Democrat.

Mr. Hutton represented this county in the Legislature four years ago. Mr. Hutton is a man of middle age. He resides at Brookville, Montgomery county, and is engaged quite extensively in farming. In all of the councils of his party, both at home and at Annapolis, he has been given a conspicuous place. He is a son of the late Josiah J. Hutton.

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY—*Three Members.*

CLAY D. PERKINS, Republican.

Mr. Perkins was born at Springfield, Prince George's county. His father was the late Dr. James T. Perkins. Mr. Perkins was educated in the public schools and graduated from Millersville Academy in 1880. He has been postmaster at Springfield for 19 years. After leaving school he engaged in farming, and is extensively interested in it.

JOHN BOWLING CONTEE, Republican.

Mr. Contee is the present counsel to the Board of County Commissioners of Prince George's county. He is about 30 years old and the son of Charles S. Contee. He studied law at the Law School of the Columbia University, Washington, and since his admission to the bar has practiced at Upper Marlboro.

GEORGE BRENT MERRICK, Republican.

Mr. Merriek is 24 years old. Mr. Merrick's father is Associate Judge George C. Merrick. He was educated at the Upper Marlboro Academy and Georgetown University. He studied law in his father's office and at the Law School of the University of Maryland, and was admitted to the Prince George's bar a year ago.

QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY—*Three Members.*

JOHN T. NORMAN, Democrat.

Mr. Norman was born on Kent Island in 1832. He received his education in the public schools of Kent Island and by reading at home after he left school. He is considered one of the best farmers in Queen Anne's county. In 1887 he was elected to the House of Delegates by a large majority.

WILLIAM D. SMITH, Democrat.

Mr. Smith was born in Kent county April 17, 1837. He was a student in the Millington Academy. He began his business life as a farmer in Queen Anne's county. Then he purchased a farm near Ingleside, where he lives. He held the office of Tax Collector in 1888 and 1889, County Commissioner in 1890 and 1891, and Justice of the Peace from May, 1867, to 1873.

EUGENE L. DUDLEY, Democrat.

Mr. Dudley was born near Crumpton. His father was James P. Dudley. In 1893 he was elected as postmaster of the House of Delegates, and in 1895 and 1897 a member of the House of Delegates. He is a farmer.

ST. MARY'S COUNTY—*Two Members.*

FRANCIS V. KING, Democrat.

Mr. King was born 38 years ago. He was educated at Charlotte Hall and Mt. St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, where he graduated in the class of 1881, and the same year he succeeded his father, John Franklin King, as editor of the St. Mary's Beacon, since which time he has continued to edit that paper. He is married and has one child, a son. He was elected to the Legislature by a large plurality.

JOHN R. GARNER, Democrat.

Mr. Garner, member-elect of the House of Delegates from St. Mary's county, is an attorney at law. He is not without legislative experience, having been a member of the House in the 80s.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

WALTER W. DRYDEN, Republican,

Mr. Dryden is 26 years old and was born in Fairmount district. He received his early education at Fairmount Academy. He studied telegraphy under Oliver P. Krause, and three years ago, upon the resignation of that official, he was appointed agent and telegraph operator at King's Creek by the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad Company, which position he still holds, and is also postmaster at Peninsula Junction.

WILLIAM E. WARD, Republican.

Mr. Ward is 25 years old. He was educated at the Crisfield High School and is engaged in the mercantile business. He is superintendent of Asbury Methodist Episcopal Sunday School.

HENRY C. DISHARON, Republican.

Mr. Disharoon was born at Rock Creek, 20 miles west of Princess Anne, 34 years ago, and received his early education at the Rock Creek High School. He is engaged in the mercantile business.

TALBOT COUNTY—*Three Members.*

WILLIAM COLLINS, Democrat.

Mr. Collins is a lawyer by profession and a farmer by choice and occupation. He was born at Frankford, the Collins homestead, near Trappe, which is now his residence. He is a graduate of the Trappe High School. At 18 years of age he taught school a year in Dorchester county. He studied law in the office of Charles H. Gibson, and after a few years' practice with the late I. C. W. Powell, he went into agriculture as a business, and is regarded as one of the most progressive and successful farmers in the county. He was elected to the Legislature as a Democrat in 1890, 1892 and 1894. He was on these committees: Judiciary, Chesapeake Bay, Agriculture, Engrossed Bills and others. Mr. Collins was one of the organizers of the Talbot Fair Association, the Farmers' Alliance, the Farmers' Club, is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, and a director in the Farmers and Merchants' National Bank of Easton.

WILLIAM C. DUDLEY, Democrat.

Mr. Dudley is a farmer and lives at Wye Landing. He was born in Queen Anne's county. He commenced his business career as a mereantile clerk in Centreville and in Baltimore, but returned to Queen Anne's and went to farming when 21 years old. In 1871 he was elected Sheriff of Queen Anne's. Previous to that, in 1866 and 1867, he was Tax Collector. He came to Talbot in 1883. The Wye Landing farm is a fine estate of 400 acres. In 1891 he was elected Judge of the Orphans' Court for Talbot. He was renominated in 1895, but the county went Republican that year. Judge Dudley is a gentleman who, by his consistency of life and uprightness of conduct, adorns alike the private station and public life.

WILLIAM WILLIS, Democrat.

Mr. Willis is a farmer, living in St. Michaels. Mr. Willis was educated in the public schools. He taught school from 1858 to 1865. From 1873 to 1883 he was also engaged in oyster, fruit and vegetable packing. In 1878 Mr. Willis was elected County Commissioner by the Democrats, and was made president of the board. In 1898 he ran for Congress as the candidate of the Chicago platform Democrats against Col. John Walter Smith. Mr. Willis says:

"I am now and always have been and always expect to be a disciple of Democracy, whether the next national convention does or does not readopt the Chicago platform." Mr. Willis is a trustworthy and able business man, and is often called upon to settle estates and transact other business of a fiduciary nature.

WASHINGTON COUNTY—*Four Members.*

ALBERT J. LONG, Democrat.

Mr. Long is one of the youngest members of the House. He is the son of David Long, of D. He entered Western Maryland College at Westminster in September, 1891, and graduated from that institution with the honor of first oration and with the degree of bachelor of arts. He entered the law department of the University of Maryland in October, 1894, and graduated in June, 1896, with the degree of bachelor of laws. He was admitted to the bar of Washington county, March 20, 1897.

DANIEL H. STANLEY, Democrat.

Mr. Stanley was born in Frederick county, Maryland. He was educated in the public schools and at Mercersburg, (Pa.) College. He taught school 16 years in Middletown, Lewistown and Boonsboro. Then he farmed for six years near Brethedsville, Washington county, where he also has large fruit interests. In 1891 he was appointed clerk to the Washington County Commissioners. At present he is the general manager of the Middle States Loan, Building and Construction Company of Hagerstown, which does business all over the United States. He is also a treasurer of the Hagerstown Fair Association, a member of the Royal Arcanum and Mystie Circle orders.

JOSEPH W. WOLFINGER, Republican.

Mr. Wolfinger was born near Leitersburg, and is a resident of Smithsburg. He was educated in the public schools in which he began teaching in 1889, and continued in this profession until last May, when he resigned the principalship of the Cavetown School. In 1894 he attended the law school of the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio. While teaching he read law with Mr. D. C. Gilbert in Hagerstown and was admitted to the bar of Washington county in May, 1898. He formed a law partnership with Elias B. Hartle, his present associate.

CHARLES G. BIGGS, Republican.

Mr. Biggs was born at Sharpsburg, Washington county. He is a son of the late Dr. A. A. Biggs. He graduated in 1870 at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., and very shortly thereafter began reading law under Attorney-General, A. K. Syester. In 1873 he went to Washington city and attended the law school of the Columbian University, graduating and being admitted to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in 1876. The same year he returned to his native county and was admitted to the local bar. He has large fruit interests, being a very successful peach grower of Washington county, and is president of the Western Maryland Horticultural Society. He was also the first president of the Maryland State Horticultural Association. From 1886 to 1894, he was editor of the Daily and Weekly Herald, (Republican), of Hagerstown.

WICOMICO COUNTY—*Three Members.*

JOHN H. WALLER, Democrat.

Mr. Waller is a lawyer and resides at Salisbury. He is a graduate of St. John's College, and was a corporal in the First Maryland Regiment, Spanish-American War.

THOS. S. ROBERTS, Democrat.

Mr. Roberts lives in Tyaskin district. Farmer and canner at Jesterville. He has been sheriff of Wicomico county and a member of the Legislature.

ISAAC S. BENNETT, Democrat.

Mr. Bennett is a merchant at Riverton. This is the first office he has ever held. He is interested in the Junior Order of American Mechanics.

WORCESTER COUNTY—*Three Members.*

LLOYD WILKINSON, Democrat.

Mr. Wilkinson resides at Pocomoke City. He is one of the best known men in the State. He has twice represented Worcester county in the Legislature, and is a

member of the Democratic State Executive Committee. He is a skillful parliamentarian, an able debater and capable lawyer.

HENRY J. ANDERSON, Democrat.

Mr. Anderson is a native and resident of Berlin, Worcester county. He is about 32 years of age. He is engaged in the carriage business in Berlin. He was one of the supervisors of election for Worcester county prior to the election of Governor Lowndes.

CHARLES F. TRUITT, Democrat.

Mr. Truitt was born on a farm near Newark, Worcester county, March 8, 1856. He is the son of the late Selby P. Truitt, who was three times elected a County Commissioner for Worcester. Mr. Truitt was educated in the public schools of this county, and then devoted himself to the work of the farm. He has never before held public office. He is one of the best farmers in the county, and owns a fine farm, well stocked and in a high state of cultivation.

Public Institutions.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Baltimore Manual Labor School receives under chapter 323, 1898, \$2,000 for the year 1899 and \$2,000 for the year 1900. Apply to Gustav Lurman, President, or Joseph Merrefield, Secretary, 33 South Holliday street.

Charlotte Hall School, St. Mary's County, receives under chapter 321, 1898, annually for two years, \$5,000. Its post office is Charlotte Hall. It is required to furnish 26 Senatorial free scholarships. Apply to George M. Thomas, A. M., Principal.

Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, receives under chapter 194, 1898, for 1898, \$50,000, and for 1899, \$50,000. No State scholarships are awarded in this Institution, but the University has, since its foundation, offered a large number of free scholarships to students from Maryland, and in addition, Marylanders can compete for twenty University Scholarships and twenty fellowships. There are also five "Woodyear" scholarships open to undergraduates. Apply to T. R. Ball, Registrar.

F. Knapp's English and German Institute receives under chapter 323, 1898, \$1,200 for year 1899 and \$1,200 for year 1900. It is required to maintain twelve free scholarships for the training and education of indigent mutes, and to furnish them with text books, "appliances and so forth," and to train and educate them. Apply to F. Knapp, Principal, 851 and 853 Hollins street, Baltimore.

Maryland Academy of Sciences, corner Franklin and Cathedral streets, Baltimore, receives \$500 for the year 1899 and \$500 for the year 1900. (Chapter 323, 1898.) There are no scholarships to the Academy, as the only requirements for admission to all but two or three expensive specialties are a good character and interest in the subject discussed. Apply to P. R. Uhler, President.

Maryland Agricultural College, College Park, Md., receives an appropriation of \$9,000 for the year 1899 and \$9,000 for the year 1900, (Act of 1898, chapter 323,) in addition to the endowment of \$6,142.30. By the Act of Incorporation, chapter 97, of the Acts of 1856, the Instructor of Chemistry at the College is required "to analyze specimens of soil that may be submitted to him by any citizen of the State. The College is required to receive one scholar from each Senatorial district, each of whom is required to pay \$79 per annum. Apply to Joseph R. Owens, Registrar, College Park, Md.

Maryland Institute for the Promotion of the Mechanics Arts, under chapter 323, 1898, receives \$8,000 for the year 1899 and \$8,000 for the year 1900. It is located on Baltimore street, opposite Harrison, Baltimore. It is required to receive one free scholar from each county in the State, and one from each Legislative district in the city of Baltimore—selections to be made by the School Commissioners in the several counties and the city of Baltimore. Special scholarships are given through members of the Baltimore City Council. Apply to George L. McCahan, Actuary, Baltimore.

State Normal School, Baltimore, is supported by the State. It is located on the corner of Carrollton and Lafayette avenues. Females are

admitted at the age of sixteen, and males at seventeen. Students are apportioned by the State Board of Education among the several counties and the city of Baltimore in proportion to their respective representation in the General Assembly. Apply to E. B. Prettyman, Principal State Normal School, Baltimore. (Code, Article 77, section 73.) The object of the school is to educate teachers for the State public schools.

State Normal School for Colored Pupils, Baltimore. The State appropriates (chapter 347, 1896) \$2,000 annually for the support of the school, which is to educate colored teachers for the colored public schools of the State. Apply to Joseph M. Cushing, President, or Clemens Lamping, Secretary.

St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland. The General Assembly of the State, by Act of 1872, chapter 303, and 1879, chapter 315, has provided for furnishing board, fuel, lights and washing to the incumbent of one State scholarship for each Senatorial district in the State, to be appointed by the Board of School Commissioners, by and with the advice and consent of the Senators in their respective districts after competitive examination.

Total, twenty-six scholarships, value \$200 each, State's donation, \$5,200.

By the Act of 1894, an additional appropriation to the College provides for the education of *twenty-six* State students in addition to the foregoing, free of expenses for tuition.

Total, 52 scholarships providing free tuition.

The Board of Visitors also grants ten additional scholarships to the above number, making a sum total of *sixty-two* scholarships providing free tuition.

State's donation, \$6,000.

These scholarships are awarded as follows:

Twenty-six State Senatorial Scholarships by the Board of School Commissioners, by and with the advice and consent of the Senators in their respective districts. Twenty-six State Scholarships are distributed among the counties of Maryland, in order of priority of application, either, first, by the appointment of the Board of School Commissioners; or in the event second, of no candidate being selected by them, by the Board of Visitors and Governors of the College; or third, by the President of St. John's College.

The balance of the Tuition Scholarships are given to deserving students, resident of Maryland, by the Board of Visitors and Governors, at a meeting which shall be held after the opening of the College session, and after due notice of vacancies has been advertised by them in the daily journals.

There are also (15) Fifteen Foundation Scholarships providing free tuition, awarded by the Board of Visitors and Governors, to deserving youths, resident in the city of Annapolis, Md.

Washington College, at Chestertown, receives \$2,500 for the year 1899; \$2,500 for the year 1900. (Chapter 323, 1898.)

It is required to furnish a free scholarship in every Senatorial district in the State. Apply to Dr. Chas. W. Reid, Principal. Normal Department, created by Act of 1896, gives one free scholarship to each county on the Eastern Shore. The scholarships are appointed through the Boards of School Commissioners in the several counties.

Western Maryland College, at Westminster, receives under chapter 323, 1898, \$1,300 for the year 1899; \$1,300 for the year 1900.

It is required to furnish two free scholarships, one to a male and one to a female, to each of the Senatorial districts of the State, said scholarships giving tuition, boarding, washing, fuel and lights free. These scholars are selected by the school commissioners and the State Senator, after a competitive examination conducted by the School Examiner of each district. The scholarships may be held by the same person for four years, and each person holding the same, gives bond to teach school in the State for two years after graduation. All applications for these scholarships must be made to the school commissioners of the district in which the applicant resides. Apply to Dr. Thos. H. Lewis, President.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Aged Men and Women's Home of the Methodist Episcopal Churches of the Washington Annual Conference of Baltimore City receives \$500 for the year 1899 and \$500 for the year 1900. (Chapter 323, 1898.)

It is located on the corner of Fulton avenue and Franklin street.

Its object is to give aged and needy members of the M. E. Church a home. No one under sixty years admitted. Proper recommendations required and the payment of \$150. Apply to Barbara S. Winks, Corresponding Secretary.

Baltimore City Hospital receives under chapter 323, 1898, \$5,000 for the year 1899 and \$5,000 for the year 1900. It is located on North Calvert street, near Pleasant.

It is required to furnish one bed, maintenance and treatment for one patient at a time from each Senatorial district of the State, "during two years from the date of the passage of this Act." Apply to Sister Mary Benedicta, Superior.

Baltimore Day Nursery receives under chapter 323, 1898, \$1,500 for the year 1899 and \$1,500 for the year 1900. It is located on Patterson Park avenue and Gough street. Its object is to care for, during the day, children whose parents are at work. Charges, per day, one child, five cents; two children, seven cents; three children, ten cents. Apply to Mrs. M. C. Paine, President.

Baltimore Humane Impartial Society and Aged Women's and Men's Home receives \$3,000 for the year 1899 and \$3,000 for the year 1900. (Chapter 323, 1898.) Apply to W. W. Spence, President, or Leigh Bonsal, Treasurer.

Baltimore Orphan Asylum receives under chapter 323, 1898, \$1,000 for the year 1899 and \$1,000 for the year 1900. It is located at 215 North Stricker street, Baltimore. Its object is the physical, moral and intellectual training of orphan children, and the securing of good positions when they leave. All denominations. Terms of admission: The child must have lost one or both parents, and must be five years of age, and the girls must remain under the control of the institution until eighteen years old, and the boys until twenty-one. Apply to Mrs. J. Appleton Wilson, President.

Baltimore University School of Medicine, 21 to 29 North Bond street, receives \$1,000 for the year 1899 and \$1,000 for the year 1900. (Chapter 323, 1898.) It is required to furnish a free bed for each Senatorial district; but the institution has never limited the number of patients received from the State. Apply to Prof. Bernard Purcell Muse, M. D., Dean, or to Prof. William Funck, M. D.

Boys' Home Society of Baltimore City receives under chapter 323, 1898, \$1,000 for the year 1899 and \$1,000 for the year 1900. It is located at the corner of Calvert and Pleasant streets. Any destitute or homeless boy between the ages of nine and eighteen years may be admitted. Apply to John H. Lynch, Superintendent.

Co-operative Workers of Baltimore City receives under chapter 323, 1898, \$500 for the year 1899 and \$500 for the year 1900. This society maintains a summer boarding home for working women at Blue Ridge Summit, Pa., called Vacation Lodge. Board \$2.50 a week; stay limited to two weeks.

Country Home for the Children of Baltimore receives under chapter 323, 1898, \$1,000 for the year 1899 and \$1,000 for the year 1900. Apply to Romaine Le Moyne, President, or Miss E. L. Clark, 835 Hamilton Terrace, Baltimore.

Faculty of Physic of the University of Maryland receives \$5,000 for the year 1899 and \$5,000 for the year 1900. The University is located on the corner of Lombard and Greene streets, Baltimore. The further sum of \$15,000 is appropriated for the purpose of furnishing and equipping the hospital connected with the above institution; provided, that the said Baltimore Infirmary shall furnish one bed, maintenance and treatment for one patient at a time, for each Senatorial district of the State, during two years from the date of the passage of this Act; provided that the hospital shall furnish to the Comptroller satisfactory evidence that it has so received, maintained and treated all patients free of charge sent to them under the provisions of this Act, in consideration of the sum of money hereby appropriated and payable. (Chapter 323, 1898.) Apply to St. Clair Spruill, M. D., Superintendent.

General German Orphan Asylum for Baltimore City received under chapter 323, 1898, \$2,500 for the year 1899 and \$2,500 for the year 1900. It is located on Aisquith street, south of Orleans, Baltimore. Its object is to care for and educate destitute children. Boys and girls of any nationality from two to ten years of age are admitted, and are sent to the public schools and taught German and English. The girls are taught sewing and household work and the boys given trades. Apply to John W. Claussen, Treasurer.

General German Aged People's Home of Baltimore City, under chapter 323, 1898, receives \$1,500 for the year 1899 and \$1,500 for the year 1900. It is located on the corner of Baltimore and Payson streets, Baltimore. Its object is to give permanent homes to aged men and women of Baltimore without regard to nationality. None under sixty received. Admission fee from \$150 to \$300, according to age. No stipulated number received from the State. Apply to Mary Long, Matron.

* *Hebrew Hospital and Asylum Association*, under chapter 323, 1898, receives \$2,500 for the year 1899 and \$2,500 for the year 1900. It is located at Monument and Ann streets, Baltimore. Its object is to give surgical and medical service and care to the sick, and a permanent home for the destitute. It is non-sectarian. For admission apply to the physician in charge for a certificate to the directors. Free to residents of Maryland who are unable to pay board.

Hebrew Orphan Asylum of Baltimore City, under chapter 323, 1898, receives \$2,000 for the year 1899 and \$2,000 for the year 1900. It is located on Rayner avenue, Calverton Heights. Children of any denomination between the ages of four and twelve are received. Apply to S. Freudenthal, Superintendent.

Hollywood Children's Summer Home receives \$500 for the year 1899 and \$500 for the year 1900. (Chapter 323, 1898.) Apply to Laura Sinclair Matthews, Treasurer, 1608 Mt. Royal avenue, Baltimore.

Home for Confederate Mothers and Children receives \$3,000 for the year 1899 and \$3,000 for the year 1900. (Chapter 323, 1898.) It is located at 2101 St. Paul street, Baltimore. Its object is to provide a home for the widows and children of Confederate soldiers. Apply to Mrs. John K. Cowen, 2327 N. Charles street, Baltimore.

Home of the Friendless of Baltimore City receives under chapter 323, 1898, \$3,000 for the year 1899 and \$3,000 for the year 1900. It is located at Druid Hill and Lafayette avenues. Its object is to keep destitute boys and girls under twelve. Apply at the home at any time and also to Emily H. Berry, Treasurer.

Home for the Friendless Children of the Eastern Shore, at Easton, receives under chapter 323, 1898, \$1,000 for the year 1899 and \$1,000 for the year 1900. Its object is to provide a home for friendless white girls of the diocese of Easton. It gives a plain English education and instruction in sewing and housework. It is under the management of the P. E. Bishop of the diocese. Apply to Bishop Adams, Easton, Maryland.

Home and Infirmary of Western Maryland, in Cumberland, receives under chapter 323, 1898, \$5,000 for the year 1899 and \$5,000 for the year 1900. Apply to J. W. Thomas, President, or Mrs. B. S. Randolph, Secretary. It is required to keep six free beds under the State appropriation.

Home for Incurables in Baltimore City receives under chapter 323, 1898, \$2,500 for the year 1899 and \$2,500 for the year 1900. It is located at Twenty-first street and Guilford avenue. Persons are admitted only on a physician's certificate. It is an asylum for white women afflicted with any incurable disease, except mental derangement, contagious diseases, epilepsy or cancer. Except in extreme cases, a fee of \$300 and an outfit are required. Apply to Mrs. Albert Day, President; Mrs. J. Walton Hooper, Secretary.

Home for Mothers and Infants, Barclay and Twenty-First streets, Baltimore, receives \$500 for the year 1899 and \$500 for the year 1900. (Chapter 323, 1898.) Its object is a temporary home for friendless and destitute women with infants. Requirements of admission—Need of a proper home and freedom from contagious diseases. Apply to Mrs. W. Graham Bowdoin, Treasurer.

Hospital for the Relief of Crippled and Deformed Children of Baltimore, Maryland, 6 West Twentieth street, receives \$3,000 for the year 1899 and \$3,000 for the year 1900. The capacity of the hospital is thirty beds. No needy case is turned away. As a rule, each case has to be under care of the hospital from six weeks to two months in the Wards, and when convalescent from six months or longer, has access to the free Dispensary. Apply to Dr. R. Trnstell Taylor, Secretary.

Hospital for the Women of Maryland receives under chapter 323, 1898, \$3,000 for the year 1899 and \$3,000 for the year 1900. It is located at John street and Lafayette avenue. Its object is the treatment of diseases peculiar to women, but is not a Lying-in Hospital. Every applicant must bring a certificate from her physician that she needs treatment and from some respectable person that she is unable to pay for it. Apply to Corresponding Secretaries: Mrs. George Huntington Williams, 803 Cathedral street; Mrs. John P. Poe, (for counties,) 1500 Park avenue, Baltimore.

Little Sisters of the Poor of Baltimore City receives under chapter 323, 1898, \$1,000 for the year 1899 and \$1,000 for the year 1900. It is located at Valley street, corner Preston. Inmates are received without distinction of color or religious faith. Intended for the aged and infirm who are indigent. Applications should be made direct to the Mother of the Institution.

Lying-in Hospital of the University of Maryland receives under chapter 323, 1898, \$3,000 for the year 1899 and \$3,000 for the year 1900. It is situated at 113 Lombard street, Baltimore. Free patients are received

two weeks before confinement. Medical attendance and medicine are given needy women in their homes. Apply to C. W. Mitchell, Dean.

Maryland Homeopathic Hospital and Free Dispensary of Baltimore City receives \$2,500 for the year 1899 and \$2,500 for the year 1900. (Chapter 323, 1898.) It is located at 323 N. Paca street. Ten free beds. Apply to John B. Van Meter, President; Thos. Schwecckebier, Treasurer.

Maryland Lying-in Hospital for Baltimore City receives \$3,000 for the year 1899; \$3,000 for the year 1900. (Chapter 323, 1898.) It is located at 113-115 W. Lombard street. Women are received two weeks before confinement. No charges. Apply to Wilmer Brinton, President.

Maryland School for the Deaf and Dumb, at Frederick City, receives under chapter 406, 1898, \$25,000. This is the public school for the deaf and dumb of the State, and is supported entirely by the State. The aim of the school is to give a good education in the branches of knowledge taught in the public schools. Manual training is also provided for. The County Commissioners and City Council of Baltimore recommend admissions to the institution. (Code, article 30, section 1.) Apply to Charles M. Ely, President.

The Maryland Hospital for the Insane is one of the State Institutions for the care of the Insane. It is located at Catonsville, Baltimore county. The hospital receives an annual appropriation of \$25,000.

The Second Hospital for the Insane is located near Sykesville, Carroll county. Receives an annual appropriation of \$20,000.

Maryland School for the Colored Blind and Deaf receives under chapter 406, 1898, \$10,000 per annum. It is free to residents of Maryland. Apply to F. D. Morrison, Superintendent, 649 West Saratoga street, Baltimore.

Maryland Asylum and Training School for Feeble Minded receives under chapter 406, 1898, \$3,000 per annum. Persons of either sex admitted between the ages of seven and seventeen. Apply to Dr. Frank Keating, Superintendent, Owings Mills, Baltimore County, Maryland.

Maryland General Hospital, Linden avenue, near Madison street, Baltimore, receives \$5,000 for the year 1899 and \$5,000 for the year 1900. (Chapter 323, 1898.) It is required to furnish a free bed for each Senatorial district. Apply to Robert W. Johnson, President, or Thomas P. Lloyd, Resident Physician.

Maryland Line Confederate Soldiers Home, at Pikesville, receives an appropriation from the State of \$7,000 annually. (Chapter 323, 1898.) Applicants for admission must present satisfactory evidence of their honorable record in the Confederate service and are required to be citizens of the State or members of a Maryland command during the war. Apply to George W. Booth, Secretary, Pikesville, or at B. & O. office, corner Baltimore and Calvert streets, Baltimore.

Maryland School for the Blind, 220 E. North avenue, Baltimore. It receives a regular annual appropriation of \$21,000. (Message of Governor Brown, 1894, page 39.) Children of seven years and upwards are admitted. All applicants are recommended to the Governor by the County Commissioners of the several counties and by the Judges of the Orphans' Court of the City of Baltimore. Apply to F. D. Morrison, Superintendent.

North Eastern Day Nursery receives \$1,000 for the year 1899 and \$1,000 for the year 1900. (Chapter 323, 1898.) It is located at 429 Aisquith street, Baltimore. Children from six weeks to six years admitted. Its object is to care for children while the mothers are at work. Charge of

five cents a day for one, seven cents for two, and ten cents for three. Apply to Mrs. A. E. Peterman, President, or Mrs. C. Hitt, Treasurer.

Nursery and Child's Hospital of Baltimore City receives under chapter 323, 1898, \$2,500 for the year 1899 and \$2,500 for the year 1900. It is located on the corner of Franklin and Schroeder streets. Admission to this Institution is by commitment of magistrate or by application to the Institution for temporary care or treatment. Apply to Sarah J. Bevan, President.

Oblate Sisters of Providence, having charge of St. Frances' Orphan Asylum and Academy for Colored Girls, receives under chapter 323, 1898, \$500 for the year 1899 and \$500 for the year 1900. Apply to Sister M. Magdalen, Superior, Chase street, corner Forrest, Baltimore.

Peninsula General Hospital of Salisbury, Maryland, receives under chapter 107, 1898, for 1898 \$1,200 and for 1899 \$1,200. It is required to receive from the State four patients, and treat them free of charge, upon the certificate of the Board of Commissioners of the several counties. (Act of 1898, chapter 107.) Apply to Dr. George W. Todd, Superintendent, Salisbury.

Provident Hospital and Free Dispensary of Baltimore City, 413 W. Biddle street, receives \$1,500 for the year 1899 and \$1,500 for the year 1900. (Chapter 323, 1898.) The institution treats free as State patients, all who come to it, provided not more than five come in any one week. Apply to Milton D. Brown, M. D., Superintendent.

St. Agnes' Hospital receives under chapter 323, 1898, \$2,500 for the year 1899 and \$2,500 for the year 1900. It is required to furnish free beds to the respective counties of the State. The institution is for the care of the sick and indigent poor. In 1897 the institution treated seventy-eight persons. Apply to Sister M. Julia, Mt. Dougherty, Carroll P. O., Baltimore.

St. Elizabeth's Home of Baltimore City for Colored Children receives \$1,000 for the year 1899 and \$1,000 for the year 1900. (Chapter 323, 1898.) Its object is to care for colored orphans and foundlings and neglected children. Children are received under four years. It is located at 317 St. Paul street. Apply to Mother M. Leonard, President.

St. Mary's Female Seminary, under chapter 379, 1898, receives for the year 1898 \$3,500 and for the year 1899 \$3,500. It is required to receive twenty-six pupils, free of all charges. (Acts of 1868, chapter 193. Acts of 1898, chapter 379.) Each pupil is received from a Senatorial district, selected by the School Commissioners of the several counties and the city of Baltimore. Apply to D. C. Hammett, Treasurer, Leonardtown, Maryland.

St. Mary's Orphan Asylum of Baltimore, under chapter 323, 1898, receives \$5,000 for the year 1899 and \$5,000 for the year 1900. It is located on Cold Spring lane, near Roland avenue, Hampton, P. O. Baltimore county. The object is the care and education of destitute girls from four to fourteen years. They are given an elementary English education, sewing and housework. Those that show special aptitude are taught music and stenography. Girls are sent to homes or other institutions from fourteen to sixteen. Apply to Sister Gertrude, Sister in charge.

St. Vincent's Infant Asylum of Baltimore, Lafayette avenue and Division street, receives from the State \$5,000. Infants of six years are received and kept until seven, when they are transferred to asylums for other children unless homes have been provided for them. Apply to Sister Marie, Sister in charge.

United Charities Hospital Association of Dorchester County, Maryland, receives under chapter 462, 1898, \$1,500 for the year 1898, and a like sum for 1899. It is required to furnish ten beds for State patients, and to support free county patients. (Act of 1898, chapter 462.) Apply to the Association, Cambridge, Md.

Women's Medical College of Baltimore receives by chapter 323, 1898, for the Hospital of the Good Samaritans, \$1,500 for the year 1899 and \$1,500 for the year 1900. For this the hospital is required to receive one free patient from each county in the State and one from each Legislative district in the city of Baltimore. Apply to Ida Pollack, M. D., Corresponding Secretary, southwest corner of McCulloh and Hoffman streets, Baltimore.

The Female House of Refuge, situated at the corner of Baker and Carey streets, Baltimore city, receives an annual appropriation from the State of \$5,000. This institution aims at the reformation of destitute females who are received free of cost. Officers of the institution—Wm. K. Bibb, Superintendent; Secretary, D. Hopper Emory, Baltimore city.

REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.

House of Good Shepherd receives under chapter 323, 1898, \$3,000 for the year 1899 and \$3,000 for the year 1900, and is required to receive and board females for twenty cents a day who shall have been committed by any court or justice of the peace. (Article 27, sections 321-329, Code.)

House of Reformation. The Board of Managers shall have power, in their discretion, to take vagrant or incorrigible colored boys. Justices of the peace or courts may commit to the House of Reformation. (Code, article 27, sections 344, 347 and 349.)

House of Refuge. The Board of Managers have power to take white vagrants or incorrigible male children. (Article 27, section 365 of Code.) Justices of the peace and courts may commit to the House of Refuge. (Ibid., sections 369 and 379.)

Industrial Home for Colored Girls receives under chapter 323, 1898, \$3,500 for the year 1899 and \$3,500 for the year 1900. It is located at Melvale, Baltimore county. It is required to receive inmates on application or commitment of justice. (Article 27, sections 374-383, Code.) Apply to Edward Markell, Treasurer.

St. Mary's Industrial School receives under chapter 323, 1898, \$15,000 for the year 1899 and \$15,000 for the year 1900. It is located on Wilkens avenue and Maiden's Choice lane, Baltimore. Its object is to provide a home, education and industrial training for orphans, destitute or incorrigible boys, and to reform juveniles. Boys between the ages of ten and sixteen are admitted. Any Court or justice may commit youthful offenders to the school. (Article 27, sections 384-388, Code.) Apply to William F. Wheatly, Secretary of Board of Directors, or Brother Dominie, Superintendent.

PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

The Maryland House of Correction is located at Jessups, Anne Arundel county. This Institution is for the confinement of short-term prisoners. The institution is partly self-sustaining. The State appropriation for 1898 is \$25,000.

The Maryland Penitentiary, located in Baltimore city. This Institution is supported entirely by the proceeds of the labor of the prisoners, and a handsome balance is annually turned over to the State Treasury.

A SUMMARY OF THE DUTIES OF STATE OFFICERS.

The duties of the Governor, Secretary of State, Adjutant General, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney General, Commissioner of the Land Office and State Librarian are sufficiently outlined in the Constitution of the State.

THE STATE TAX COMMISSIONER is charged with the duty of valuing the capital stock of corporations for the purpose of taxation. He also has charge of the collection of taxes on distilled spirits. Surety Companies are required to report to the Tax Commissioner, and to obtain from him a permit authorizing them to do business in this State.

THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER has charge of the enforcement of the Insurance Laws of the State, life, fire and marine.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS is the Custodian of the State Buildings and grounds in Annapolis, and has charge of all matters pertaining to the lighting, heating and repairing of this property.

THE STATE FIRE MARSHAL is required to investigate all fires occurring in the State to which his attention is called with a view to discovering the cause thereof. He is especially charged with the duty of investigating incendiary fires, and the prosecution of the guilty parties.

THE STATE GAME WARDEN has charge of the enforcement of the Game and Fish Laws of the State. He is assisted by numerous deputies located in the several counties.

THE CHIEF OF THE INDUSTRIAL BUREAU is charged with the collection of information concerning the various branches of industry in this State, and the needs thereof; to classify and arrange the information and data so obtained, and to publish the same in book form annually.

THE BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION is established for the purpose of encouraging immigration to this State. The Bureau is required to prepare and distribute maps, pamphlets, and other printed matter pertaining to the resources of the State, the shipping and marketing facilities. The Bureau makes an annual report to the Governor.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PROMOTION OF UNIFORMITY OF LEGISLATION IN THE UNITED STATES are required to examine the subjects of marriage and divorce, insolvency and other subjects, and to ascertain the best means to effect an assimilation and uniformity in the laws of the States. The Board is required to report to the Legislature.

THE STATE LUNACY COMMISSION has supervision over all Institutions public, corporate or private in which insane persons are detained. The Secretary of the Commission or one member thereof is required at least once every six months to visit all institutions in the State, including almshouses and jails where the insane are kept. The Commission makes an annual report to the Governor in the month of December.

THE STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD is charged with the duties of protecting the health of the domestic animals of the State from contagious and infectious diseases, and to maintain and enforce such quarantine, sanitary or other regulations as it may deem necessary.

THE CHIEF VETERINARY INSPECTOR is required to visit all the stables of Baltimore city and of the counties whenever he has reason to believe contagions or infectious diseases exist. He is the executive officer of the Live Stock Sanitary Board.

THE MILITARY RECORDS COMMISSION is required to classify and file the records of Maryland soldiers, sailors and marines, who served as part of the quota of the State of Maryland in the Army and Navy of the United States during the Civil War. The records when completed are to be published in book form.

THE GENERAL MEASURERS AND INSPECTORS OF OYSTERS supervise the measuring of oysters in bulk in order to prevent the sale of small or uncultured oysters, and generally to assist in the enforcement of the oyster law.

THE STATE FISHERY FORCE has charge of the enforcement of the Oyster Law and the policing of the waters of the State where oysters are caught.

THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF TOBACCO AND DEPUTY INSPECTORS conduct the storage and inspection of Maryland tobacco. The operations of the Inspectors are carried on in Baltimore city.

THE STATE VETERINARY MEDICAL BOARD has charge of the enforcement of the State Law relating to the practice of veterinary medicine.

THE STATE VACCINE AGENT prepares and furnishes the medical profession pure virus for use in vaccination.

THE STATE BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS has charge of the enforcement of the law relating to the practice of dentistry in Maryland.

THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION has the general care and supervision of public education. The Board makes an annual report to the Governor of the condition of the schools of the State.

FISH COMMISSIONERS have charge of the artificial propagation of fish, and the stocking of the waters of the State. One Commissioner is located on the Eastern Shore and one on the Western Shore.

THE STATE GEOLOGICAL AND ECONOMIC SURVEY is established for the purpose of the examination of the Geological formation of the State, with a special reference to their economic product, and the preparation of special geological and economic maps to illustrate the resources of the State.

THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH has the general care of the sanitary interests of the people of the State. The Board is required to inquire into and investigate, and cause to be abated all nuisances affecting the public health in any part of the State. The Secretary of the Board has charge of the collection of vital statistics.

THE STATE WHARFINGER has charge of the State Wharves in Baltimore city, and the collection of wharfage dues therefrom.

THE STATE WEATHER SERVICE collects and publishes data relating to the climatic and weather conditions of the State.

THE HICKS MONUMENT COMMISSION has charge of the erection of a monument to Governor Thomas Holiday Hicks in the Maryland Institute of Baltimore City.

THE ANTIETAM BATTLEFIELD COMMISSION is appointed to co-operate with the Antietam Battlefield Board in ascertaining and marking the positions occupied in this battle by the military organizations from Maryland, both Union and Confederate.

THE STATE BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS has charge of the enforcement of the law relating to the practice of medicine in Maryland.

THE STATE HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT is an adjunct of the Maryland Agricultural College. The department has charge of the suppression and eradication of the San Jose scale, peach yellow, pearblight and other injurious insect pests and plant diseases throughout the State of Maryland.

THE DEPARTMENT OF FARMERS' INSTITUTES is also an adjunct of the Maryland Agricultural College. Under the management of this department, public institutes or meetings are held in the several counties of the State where agricultural topics are discussed by persons skilled in the several branches of agriculture.

THE INSPECTORS OF HAY AND STRAW have charge of the State scales in Baltimore city, and superintend the weighing of hay and straw brought to the city market.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR, NOVEMBER 7, 1899.

COUNTIES AND CITY.	Lloyd Lowndes, (Republican.)	John Walter Smith, (Democrat.)	James Swann, (Prohibition.)	John A. Rugemer, (Socialist Labor.)	Wm. Nevin Hill, (Union Reform.)	Levin T. Jones, (Social Democrat.)	Geo. L. Wellington.
Allegany.....	4,691	4,190	331	40	8	10	....
Anne Arundel....	3,604	3,564	104	3	3	5	....
Baltimore.....	7,677	9,547	310	41	8	10	....
Calvert.....	1,322	955	73	1	7	4	....
Caroline.....	1,727	1,803	250	3	2	5	....
Carroll....	3,877	4,065	271	4	4	3	....
Cecil.....	2,609	3,127	99	4	5	1	....
Charles.....	2,129	1,341	56	3	5	6	....
Dorchester ...	3,150	3,244	131	2	3	2	....
Frederick.....	5,741	5,867	292	4	3	9	....
Garrett.....	1,940	1,265	29	6	....	6	....
Harford.....	2,992	3,410	262	1	2	2	....
Howard.....	1,582	2,050	94	6	....	1	....
Kent.....	2,362	2,284	56	2	....	2	....
Montgomery.....	3,000	3,597	154	4	4	2	....
Prince George's....	3,100	2,936	57	3	1	10	....
Queen Anne's....	1,677	2,549	142	3	3	6	....
Somerset.....	2,782	2,696	412	6	3	6	....
St. Mary's.....	1,766	1,779	30	.....	27	6	....
Talbot.....	2,329	2,401	223	4	..	9	....
Washington.....	4,998	5,045	194	11	6	7	....
Wicomico.....	2,325	2,812	217	1	2	....	....
Worcester.....	1,588	2,663	232	1	7	9	....
Baltimore City....	47,318	55,419	1,256	267	264	311	3
Total.....	116,286	128,409	5,275	420	367	432	3

**VOTE FOR COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY,
NOVEMBER 7, 1899.**

COUNTIES AND CITY.	Phillips L. Goldsborough, (Republican.)	Joshua W. Hering, (Democrat.)	Phineas F. Ball, (Prohibition.)	Wm. E. George, (Union Reform.)	Joseph C. Fowler, (Social Democrat.)
Allegany.....	4,879	3,863	264	6	8
Anne Arundel...	3,579	3,570	107	1	4
Baltimore.....	7,608	9,534	325	6	11
Calvert.....	1,322	948	76	7	4
Caroline.....	1,724	1,784	258	2	4
Carroll.....	3,835	4,100	262	2	4
Cecil.....	2,584	3,091	95	5	1
Charles.....	2,126	1,335	55	4	6
Dorchester.....	3,197	3,177	130	3	2
Frederick.....	5,730	5,853	296	2	10
Garrett.....	1,928	1,254	24	.....	5
Harford.....	2,956	3,392	270	2	3
Howard.....	1,550	2,062	100	.....	2
Kent.....	2,355	2,280	55	.....	2
Montgomery.....	3,008	3,369	163	8	3
Prince George's.....	3,074	2,939	56	1	12
Queen Anne's.....	1,676	2,547	137	3	6
Somerset.....	2,784	2,658	429	3	7
St. Mary's.....	1,743	1,789	23	27	4
Talbot.....	2,334	2,387	228	.....	10
Washington.....	5,015	5,008	199	7	11
Wicomico.....	2,325	2,792	226	2	.....
Worcester.....	1,568	2,614	280	5	6
Baltimore City.....	47,145	55,258	1,244	272	328
Total.....	116,043	127,604	5,302	368	453

**VOTE FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL
AMENDMENT, NOVEMBER 7, 1899.**

COUNTIES AND CITY.	J. V. L. Findlay, (Republican.)	Isidor Rayner, (Democrat.)	F. C. Hendrickson, (Prohibition.)	Robert B. Walling, (Union Reform.)	Chas. B. Backman, (Social Democrat.)	For Constitutional Amendment.	Against Constitu- tional Amendment.
Allegany.....	4,816	3,755	444	7	8	370	675
Anne Arundel...	3,582	3,548	108	1	5	105	244
Baltimore.....	7,627	9,483	331	13	12	652	1,560
Calvert.....	1,321	948	76	26	4	17	27
Caroline.....	1,733	1,759	266	3	5	108	427
Carroll.....	3,876	4,039	283	2	5	180	836
Cecil.....	2,604	3,057	102	5	1	160	322
Charles.....	2,126	1,332	56	5	5	51	37
Dorchester.....	3,159	3,201	139	2	2	45	390
Frederick.....	5,744	5,809	308	3	11	229	1,728
Garrett.....	1,929	1,251	23	.....	5	114	425
Harford.....	2,962	3,377	270	2	3	147	412
Howard.....	1,559	2,047	100	.....	2	114	393
Kent.....	2,353	2,281	58	.....	2	78	135
Montgomery.....	3,003	3,368	165	8	2	154	258
Prince George's..	3,075	2,932	58	3	12	109	215
Queen Anne's...	1,673	2,544	138	3	6	85	80
Somerset.....	2,774	2,659	435	3	7	48	153
St. Mary's.....	1,737	1,792	23	27	4	33	72
Talbot.....	2,327	2,394	229	.....	9	126	324
Washington....	5,917	4,971	207	10	12	210	1,299
Wicomico.....	2,326	2,786	228	2	....	35	215
Worcester.....	1,569	2,611	282	5	7	39	100
Baltimore City...	47,381	54,649	1,320	324	367	9,421	32,600
Total.....	116,273	126,593	5,649	454	496	12,630	42,927

**VOTE FOR CHIEF JUDGE OF THE FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT,
NOVEMBER 7, 1899.**

COUNTIES.	J. A. C. Bond, (Republican.)	Isaac T. Jones, (Democrat.)
Anne Arundel.....	3,541	3,616
Carroll.....	4,153	3,843
Howard.....	1,544	2,086
Total.....	9,238	9,545

VOTES FOR MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
JANUARY SESSION, 1900.

ALLEGANY COUNTY—*House of Delegates.*

Frank B. Beall, D., 3,882.	*J. H. Critchfield, R., 4,847.
James Stakem, D., 3,901.	*E. Earl Graeff, R., 4,939.
Wm. H. Price, D., 4,006.	Wm. L. Morgau, P., 352.
John T. Saunon, D., 3,746.	Wm. Moody, P., 335.
John T. Griffin, D., 3,731.	Geo. Kerr, P., 329.
*Albert Frenzel, R., 4,813.	P. Wm. Marriott, P., 331.
*Joseph Radcliffe, R., 4,643.	Enoch L. Weiuriel, P., 337.
*Wm. Close, R., 4,864.	

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY—*State Senator.*

*Elijah Williams, D., 3,569.	Wm. H. Silk, P., 113.
John F. Waggaman, R., 3,545.	

House of Delegates.

James W. Lee, D., 3,464.	*J. Frank Krems, R., 3,574.
Samuel Brooke, D., 3,501.	*James D. Feldmyer, R., 3,604.
Nicholas H. Green, D., 3,517..	Benj. H. Elliott, P., 113.
A. Theodore Brady, D., 3,471.	Wm. H. Thompson, P., 114.
*Milton Ditty, R., 3,577.	Geo. M. Hyde, P., 111.
*Byron Phelps, R., 3,573.	Joseph Shepherd, P., 111.

BALTIMORE CITY—*State Senator from First Legislative District.*

*Jacob M. Moses, D., 18,274.	Andrew J. Chureh, P., 333.
Wm. S. Booze, R., 15,897.	Chas. A. Pfau, Union Reform, 74.

House of Delegates.

*Harold B. Seringer, D., 18,365.	Geo. W. Connor, P., 302.
*Christopher J. Dunn, D., 18,341.	John J. Kearney, P., 309.
*Frank J. Gately, D., 18,264.	Henry B. Kent, P., 314.
*Geo. L. Brown, D., 18,353.	Joseph M. Wiley, P., 311.
*August C. Mencke, D., 18,333.	Wm. R. Prieheft, P., 302.
*Forrest Bramble, D., 18,340.	Ottmar Mareus, U. R., 57.
Joseph Devlin, R., 15,906.	Wm. T. Johns, U. R., 59.
Fredk. M. C. Choate, R., 15,919.	John Schumacher, U. R., 61.
Joseph Leidenman, R., 15,981.	Claude R. Bennett, U. R., 58.
Theodore Ludwig, R., 15,911.	Hugh A. McCoy, U. R., 68.
John G. Hertel, R., 15,907.	Chas. J. Penn, U. R., 58.
August M. Denbard, R., 15,898.	

House of Delegates—Second Legislative District.

*Aloysius Leo Knott, D., 18,843.	Joseph Alex. Johnson, P., 532.
*Martin Lehmayr, D., 18,906.	John M. Hering, P., 534.
*Ferdinand C. Latrobe, D., 18,815.	Wm. B. Boyd, P., 533.
*John L. Sanford, D., 18,800.	Claude E. Tucker, P., 525.
*Francis P. Curtis, D., 18,731.	William Gisriel, P., 537.
*William Duacan, D., 18,763.	Embra T. Terrell, U. R., 121.
Enoch Pratt Callon, R., 15,607.	Henry S. Stabler, U. R., 138.
James Whitehouse, R., 15,496.	Chas. W. Baggott, U. R., 113.
Nicholas P. Bond, R., 15,596.	James C. Cooper, U. R., 117.
James E. Hooper, R., 15,669.	Theodore M. McClelland, U. R., 114.
Wallace Stebbins, R., 15,661.	Thos. F. Ford, U. R., 121.
Edgar S. Miller, Jr., R., 15,675.	

Those marked * were elected.

For Senator—Third Legislative District.

*Olin Bryan, D., 17,856. James C. Hummer, P., 431.
 Andrew W. Bostwick, R., 15,680. Marcus M. Duvall, U. R., 109.

House of Delegates—Third Legislative District.

*Oscar C. Martenet, D., 17,762. Newt H. Enos, P., 437.
 *Charles E. Siegmund, D., 17,790. Wm. J. Holerein, P., 422.
 *Wm. L. Cover, D., 17,893. Geo. W. Thomas, P., 446.
 *Adoniram J. Robinson, D., 17,811. Carlton Swain, P., 436.
 *John Real, D., 17,763. John V. LeCompt, P., 444.
 *Wm. A. Johnson, D., 17,775. Geo. F. Saffield, P., 430.
 Upton L. Gosnell, R., 15,680. Geo. W. Russell, U. R., 109.
 Henry A. Ulrich, R., 15,754. Wm. W. Montgomery, U. R., 109.
 Oscar L. Quinlan, R., 15,566. Richard, F. Ryan, U. R., 109.
 Joseph Hart, R., 15,721. Frank O. Derr, U. R., 110.
 Wm. O. Abban, R., 15,720. John Blankner, U. R., 101.
 Estes D. Scott, R., 15,706. John T. George, U. R., 102.

BALTIMORE COUNTY—*For Senator.*

*John Hubuer, D., 9,531. John L. Green, P., 356.
 Wm. B. Sands, R., 7,572.

House of Delegates

*Edward L. W. Choate, D., 9,561. Henry Reifschneider, Jr., R., 7,539
 *Redmond C. Stewart, D., 9,548. John P. James, R., 7,569.
 *Geo. W. Truitt, D., 9,496. Frank H. West, R., 7,553.
 *Harry P. Maun, D., 9,548. James T. Gallagher, P., 332.
 *Joseph Sandman, D., 9,514. Henry S. Cooper, P., 344.
 *Joseph Jeffers, D., 9,525. John H. Jones, P., 339.
 James E. Ingram, Jr., R., 7,563. James O. Armstrong, P., 334.
 Guy B. Graff, R., 7,559. Saml. C. Ford, P., 345.
 Labau Sparks, R., 7,609. Jerome J. Woodruff, P., 334.

CALVERT COUNTY—*State Senator.*

Samuel T. Jones, D., 940. *Charles L. Marsh, R., 1,330.

House of Delegates.

Basil A. Duke, D., 937. *Oliver D. Simmons, R., 1,345.
 Charles F. Stevens, D., 959. *Samuel L. Gibson, R., 1,323.

CAROLINE COUNTY—*House of Delegates.*

*Calvin Satterfield, D., 1,757. Wm. H. Ousler, R., 1,709.
 *J. Frank Lednum, D., 1,827. Walter M. Wright, R., 1,739.

CARROLL COUNTY—*State Senator.*

*Johnzie E. Beasman, D., 4,031. Philip B. Myers, P., 272.
 Clotworthy Birnie, R., 3,904.

House of Delegates.

*Ernest M. Anderson, D., 3,986. Louis E. Shriver, R., 3,879.
 *Milton M. Norris, D., 3,989. John R. Bennett, R., 3,860.
 *Samuel H. Hoffacker, D., 3,998. John Borgwin, P., 285.
 *Michael E. Walsh, D., 4,028. Edward T. Houck, P., 276.
 Chas. J. Flater, R., 3,938. Frank P. Fenby, P., 287.
 Nathan Englar, R., 3,951. Joseph E. Shreeve, P., 286.

Those marked * were elected.

CECIL COUNTY—*House of Delegates.*

*Frank H. Mackie, D., 2,876.	Gabriel L. Lenderling, R., 2,473.
*Saml. J. Keys, D., 3,089.	Edwin Haines, P., 110.
*John H. Kimble, D., 3,178.	Wm. H. Alderson, P., 96.
Edward C. Wilson, R., 2,711.	John F. Roach, P., 100.
Geo. L. McVey, R., 2,536.	

CHARLES COUNTY—*House of Delegates.*

Thos. A. Carrico, D., 1,347.	*James DeB. Walbach, R., 2,120.
Francis J. Maddox, D., 1,351.	*S. Spcarman Lancaster, R., 2,121.

DORCHESTER COUNTY—*House of Delegates.*

*Francis P. Cockran, D., 3,226.	Wm. D. Hopkins, R., 3,166.
John R. Pattison, D., 3,190.	L. Winfield Nichols, P., 135.
*Benj. J. Linthicum, D., 3,212.	Charles R. Wheatley, P., 121.
Zebulon R. Murphy, R., 3,132.	Greenberry Anderson, P., 135.
*Joseph B. Andrews, R., 3,192.	

FREDERICK COUNTY—*State Senator.*

*Jacob Rohrback, D., 5,962.	Robert L. Hammond, P., 308.
Daniel C. Winebrenner, R., 5,567.	

House of Delegates.

*Simeon L. Bast, D., 5,791.	Lorenzo L. Gardiner, R., 5,581.
*Daniel P. Buckley, D., 5,874.	John P. T. Matthias, R., 5,764.
*Charles C. Waters, D., 5,950.	E. Marshall Gilbert, P., 309.
*Samuel R. Brown, D., 5,888.	Benj. G. Danner, P., 332.
*William H. Lakin, D., 5,814.	William M. Purdum, P., 299.
Arthur D. Willard, R., 5,766.	Daniel E. Remsburg, P., 310.
Roscoe Sweadner, R., 5,610.	Jesse R. Wilson, P., 312.
J. Edward Lutz, R., 5,609.	

GARRETT COUNTY—*House of Delegates.*

Edward H. Bartlett, D., 1,291.	*Merritt Wilson, R., 1,896.
Henry M. Rumbaugh, D., 1,285.	*Patrick E. Finzell, R., 1,869.

HARFORD COUNTY—*House of Delegates.*

*Noble L. Mitchell, D., 3,319.	Milton E. Smith, R., 2,972.
*Howard Proctor, D., 3,316.	Clarence E. Pusey, R., 3,066.
*William B. Hopkins, D., 3,292.	J. H. Ball, P., 256.
*James A. Foster, D., 3,244.	Silas L. Spencer, P., 270.
Thos. J. Oliver, R., 3,021.	Frank Davis, P., 272.
James B. Baker, R., 2,992.	W. Frank Keen, P., 272.

HOWARD COUNTY—*State Senator.*

*William B. Peter, D., 2,026.	Geo. R. Leach, P., 112.
Robert Stead, R., 1,573.	

House of Delegates.

*Humphrey D. Wolfe, D., 2,062.	Cornelius W. Pickett, R., 1,535.
*Grosvenor Hanson, D., 2,056.	Clarence Pue, P., 107.
Robert E. Burdette, R., 1,552.	Philip O. Cissel, P., 102.

Those marked * were elected.

KENT COUNTY—*Senator*.

Harrison W. Wickers, D., 2,256. Geo. W. Covington, P., 51.
 *James H. Baker, R., 2,388.

House of Delegates.

Geo. E. Noland, D., 2,269. *C. Preston Norris, R., 2,351.
 R. Heston Hicks, D., 2,275. Benj. F. Roch, P., 57.
 *Azariah M. Kendall, R., 2,367. John H. Weist, P., 54.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY—*House of Delegates.*

*Oliver H. P. Clark, D., 3,328. Columbus W. Day, R., 3,092.
 *James E. Deets, D., 3,458. Alban S. Thomas, R., 3,109.
 *Joshua J. Hutton, D., 3,315. Henry L. Black, R., 2,935.

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY—*House of Delegates.*

Chas. W. Darr, D., 2,962. *John B. Contee, R., 3,057.
 Joseph K. Roberts, D., 2,960. John L. Waring, P., 81.
 Joseph H. Blanford, D., 2,911. Alfred D. Bailey, P., 80.
 *Geo. B. Merrick, R., 2,994. Wm. H. Squires, P., 76.
 *Clay D. Perkins, R., 3,022.

QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY—*Senator*.

*James E. Kirwin, D., 2,500. James T. Anthony, P., 146.
 Wm. B. Reed, Sr., R., 1,680.

House of Delegates.

*Eugene L. Dudley, D., 2,491. Thomas J. Melvin, R., 1,689.
 *John T. Norman, D., 2,515. J. Thomas Holland, P., 147.
 *Wm. D. Smith, D., 2,489. Wm. C. Tucker, P., 144.
 Wm. E. Thompson, R., 1,684. Spencer Walls, P., 147.
 Joseph B. Hazell, R., 1,683.

ST. MARY'S COUNTY—*House of Delegates.*

*Francis V. King, D., 1,890. Aloysius E. Bowling, R., 1,645.
 *John R. Garner, D., 1,843. John W. Jones, R., 1,627.

SOMERSET COUNTY—*Senator*.

S. Frank Dashiell, D., 2,659. John T. Hope, P., 413.
 *Lemuel E. P. Dennis, R., 2,812.

House of Delegates.

Wm. F. Byrd, D., 2,685. *Henry C. Desharoon, R., 2,760.
 J. Frederick Adams, D., 2,665. C. W. Byrd, P., 419.
 Edgar S. Tyler, D., 2,635. Wm. L. Scott, P., 435.
 *Wm. E. Ward, R., 2,776. Wm. E. Parks, P., 431.
 *Walter W. Dryden, R., 2,745.

TALBOT COUNTY—*House of Delegates.*

*Williams Collins, D., 2,402. Walter Cookman Orrell, R., 2,337.
 *Wm. C. Dudley, D., 2,385. Joseph L. Dawson, P., 226.
 *Wm. Willis, D., 2,357. John W. Baker, P., 232.
 Solomon S. Thompson, R., 2,314. Leander R. Hooper, P., 226.
 Samuel H. Dawson, R., 2,330.

Those marked * were elected.

WASHINGTON COUNTY—*Senator*.

*B. Abner Betts, D., 5,159. John D. Stottlemeyer, Ind., 174.
Chas. D. Wagaman, R., 4,886.

House of Delegates.

*Albert J. Long, D., 5,099.	Daniel W. Doub, R., 4,906,
Ernest L. Yourtse, D., 4,976.	Wm. A. Davis, R., 4,953.
*Daniel H. Staley, D., 5,034.	Daniel J. D. Hicks, P., 190.
Newton E. Funkhouser, D., 4,943.	John Martin, Jr., P., 190.
*Chas. S. Biggs, R., 5,028.	D. Melvin Long, P., 197.
*Joseph W. Wolfinger, R., 5,080.	David H. Wyand, P., 205.

WICOMICO COUNTY—*Senator*.

*Marion V. Brewington, D., 2,747. John H. Dulany, P., 221.
Wm. H. Jackson, R., 2,378.

House of Delegates.

*Jonathan H. Waller, D., 2,766.	Henry B. Freeny, R., 2,326.
*Thos. S. Roberts, D., 2,757.	Simeon J. Brown, P., 227.
*Isaac S. Bennett, D., 2,789.	Luther F. Messick, P., 226.
A. Frank Turner, R., 2,328.	James A. J. Thoroughgood, P., 227.
Wm. M. Day, R., 2,323.	

WORCESTER COUNTY—*Senator*.

*John P. Moore, D., 2,611. Levin L. Wilson, P., 0
Levin L. Wilson, R., 1,831.

House of Delegates.

*Lloyd Wilkinson, D., 2,602.	Alfred H. Howard, R., 1,560.
*Henry J. Anderson, D., 2,602.	N. Jerome Winslow, P., 0
*Chas. F. Truitt, D., 2,614.	Chas. L. Averill, P., 218.
N. Jerome Winslow, R., 1,817.	S. Marion Dryden, P., 284.
Saml. S. Quinn, R., 1,557.	

Those marked * were elected.

Population, Assessment, Taxation and Formation of the Counties of Maryland. Population of Maryland by the Census of 1890.

POPULATION, ASSESSMENT, TAXATION, ETC.

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COUNTIES.	Males White.	Females White.	Males Colored.	Females Colored.	Totals.	Assessed value of property for State levy in 1899.	Tax rate in the city of Baltimore and the several counties more in 1899.
Allegany..	19,874	20,261	716	720	41,571	\$16,541,867	.87
Anne Arundel.....	10,429	9,151	7,573	6,941	34,094	12,033,838	1.08*
Baltimore city	176,949	190,194	29,165	38,131	434,439	339,907,055	1.98†
Baltimore county	32,292	30,387	5,488	4,782	72,909	67,525,146	.80
Calvert.	2,520	2,276	2,661	2,403	9,860	2,163,183	.93‡
Caroline	5,088	5,004	1,974	1,897	13,903	4,676,104	1.12‡
Carroll	15,037	15,204	1,087	1,048	32,376	16,303,785	.45‡
Cecil	11,156	10,694	2,079	1,922	26,851	11,624,849	.80
Charles.....	3,500	3,554	4,134	4,003	15,191	3,527,169	.95
Dorchester	8,259	7,874	4,437	4,273	24,843	6,516,125	.92
Frederick.....	21,215	21,768	3,236	3,293	49,512	19,946,984	.82
Garrett.....	7,284	6,744	95	90	14,213	6,908,191	.82
Harford	11,487	11,130	3,295	3,081	28,993	12,139,488	.80
Howard	6,307	5,872	2,088	2,022	16,269	8,936,509	.75
Kent	5,504	5,160	3,607	3,200	17,471	7,414,762	.91
Montgomery.....	8,821	8,679	4,901	4,784	27,185	11,878,800	.84‡
Prince George's.....	7,606	7,261	5,989	5,324	26,080	10,524,735	.94
Queen Anne's.....	6,193	5,711	3,471	3,086	18,461	8,353,466	.80
Somerset	7,573	7,777	4,993	4,512	24,155	4,293,856	1.08
St. Mary's.....	4,185	3,968	3,908	3,758	15,819	3,194,207	.83
Talbot	6,375	5,973	3,916	3,572	19,736	8,093,409	.99
Washington	18,206	19,068	1,216	1,292	39,782	19,010,744	.70
Wicomico	7,350	7,381	2,560	2,693	19,930	4,679,024	.81
Worcester	6,695	6,317	3,337	3,398	19,747	5,346,350	.80
Totals.....	459,505	416,638	105,866	110,011	1,042,390	\$611,539,646	

*Anne Arundel has a separate road tax for each district, which makes the tax in the several districts, inclusive of the road tax: First, \$1.21; second, \$1.15; third, \$1.53; fourth, \$1.36; fifth, \$1.48; sixth, 88; eighth, \$1.18.
 †These rates are in addition to the State tax of 1 1/2 cents.
 ‡The road tax in Carroll is: First district, 12 cents; second, 10; third, 9; fourth, 7; fifth, 5; sixth, 11; seventh, 8; eighth, 6; ninth, 15; tenth, 9; eleventh, 8; twelfth, 12; thirteenth, 14.

STATE PAY ROLL.

—————:O:—————

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.

Governor.....	\$4,500
Secretary of State.....	2,000
Stenographer.....	1,200
Election Clerk.....	1,000
Messenger.....	1,600
Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds.....	1,000
Two Watchmen.....each	600
Three Firemen.....each	600
Janitor.....	600
Janitor of Mansion ..	600

GOVERNOR'S STAFF.

Adjutant-General....	\$2,000
Clerk to Adjutant-General.....	1,200
Five Brigadier-Generals (without pay).....	
Ten Colonels and Aides-de-Camp (without pay).....	

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

Comptroller.....	\$2,500
Chief Clerk.....	1,800
Two Assistant Clerks.....each	1,500
Two Assistant Clerks	each 1,200

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Attorney-General.....	\$3,000
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TREASURER'S OFFICE.

Treasurer.....	\$2,500
Chief Clerk.....	1,800
Two Assistant Clerks.....each	1,200

TAX COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Tax Commissioner.....	\$2,500
Two Clerks.....each	1,200

LAND COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Land Commissioner.....	\$1,500
Chief Clerk.....	1,200
Two Clerks (paid by fees for indexing) estimated.....	1,000

INSURANCE COMMISSIONER.

Insurance Commissioner.....	\$2,500
Chief Clerk.....	2,000
Clerk.....	1,500
Stenographer	720
Attorney.....	Fees.

FIRE MARSHAL.

State Fire Marshal.....	\$2,500
Clerk.....	1,200

STATE LIBRARIAN'S OFFICE.

Librarian.....	\$1,500
A Clerk is allowed during the session of the Legislature.....	450

FISH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Two Fish Commissioners.....each	\$1,500
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MINE INSPECTOR'S OFFICE.

Mine Inspector.....	\$1,500
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TOBACCO INSPECTORS.

Chief Inspector.....	\$2,000
Three Deputy Inspectors.....each	1,800
Chief Clerk to Chief Inspector....	1,200
Three Tobacco Note Clerks.....each	1,000
Three receiving Clerks.....each	800
Three Shipping Clerks.....each	800
Three Weighing Clerks.....each	800
Three Assistant Clerks.....each per day	2
Three Sample Tyers....each	700
Three Janitors	each per day 2
Three Finders	each per day 2
Three Elevator and Stay-floor men	each per day 2
Thirty Screwmen.....	each per day 2
Twelve Laborers.....	each per day 1 50

STATE WHARFINGER.

State Wharfinger... ..	fees and \$500
------------------------	----------------

STATE SENATE.

President	per day \$ 8 00
Secretary.....	per day 10 00
Reading Clerk.....	per day 10 00
Journal Clerk.....	per day 10 00
Sergeant-at-Arms.	per day 5 00
Three Doorkeepers.....	each per day 5 00
Two Pages	each per day 5 00

STATE SENATE—*Continued.*

Messenger to President.....	per day	5 00
Chief Engrossing Clerk.....	per day	7 00
Nine Assistant Engrossing Clerks ..	each per day	5 00
Four Folders.....	each per day	5 00
Keeper of Cloak-rooms.....	per day	5 00
Postmaster.....	per day	5 00
Assistant Postmaster.....	per day	5 00
Twenty-five Senators	each per day	5 00

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Speaker	per day	\$ 8 00
Chief Clerk	per day	10 00
Chief Engrossing Clerk	per day	6 00
Reading Clerk.....	per day	10 00
Journal Clerk.....	per day	10 00
Clerk to the Speaker.....	per day	5 00
Messenger to the Speaker.....	per day	5 00
Two Attendants for Cloak-Rooms.....	each per day	5 00
Sergeant-at-Arms.....	per day	5 00
Three Doorkeepers.....	each per day	5 00
Four Pages	each per day	5 00
Two Police for Rotunda.....	each per day	5 00
Eight Folders	each per day	5 00
Ten Assistant Engrossing Clerks.....	each per day	5 00
Clerk to the Ways and Means Committee	per day	6 00
Flag Raiser	per day	5 00
Engineer.....	per day	5 00
Two Assistant Engineers	each per day	2 50
Postmaster.....	per day	5 00
Assistant Postmaster.....	per day	5 00
Ninety Members.....	each per day	5 00

STATE FISHERY FORCE.

Commander.....	\$1,500
Clerk.....	700
Deputy Commander of Steamer.....	1,000
Eleven Deputy Commanders of Sailing Vessels.....	each 800
Six Deputy Commanders (employed six months).....	each 240

INDUSTRIAL BUREAU.

Chief.....	\$2,500
One Clerk.....	1,200

LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD.

Three Members (actual service).....	each per day \$5 00
Chief Veterinarian	1,000

STATE PAY ROLL.

275

INSPECTOR OF HAY AND STRAW.

Three Inspectors of Hay and Straw.....Fees, $\frac{3}{4}$ of gross receipts.

GENERAL MEASURERS AND INSPECTORS OF OYSTERS.

Ten General Measurers and Inspectors.....each per month \$100 00

MEASURER OF WOOD CARTS.

Measurer of wood carts for Baltimore city..... Fees

BOARD OF EXAMINING ENGINEERS.

Two Examiners..... Fees

Clerk..... Fees

INSPECTORS OF STEAM BOILERS.

Two Inspectors.....each \$1,500

CORONERS.

Seven Coroners for Baltimore city... each \$1,000

STATE VACCINE AGENT.

State Vaccine Agent	{	Salary	\$ 600
		Expenses.....	1,200

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